FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1985

Hijacking of Italian Cruise Ship

Palestinian commandos who hijacked an Italian cruise ship in the Mediterranean have threatened to start executing U.S. passengers aboard unless Egyptian radio and television broadcast their demands, AFP reported citing radio messages monitored in Israel. The *Achille Lauro* was hijacked between Alexandria and Port Said on 7 October. The news agency said the hijackers have threatened to blow up the ship and its passengers if Israel does not release 50 Palestinian prisoners and if Italy does not release "some" Palestinian prisoners it has detained. It also reported that the hijackers had threatened to blow up the ship if any ship or plane approached the vessel.

Cairo radio reported the hijacking without mentioning the hijackers' demands and without noting that the incident occurred after the ship docked at Alexandria. Egyptian President Mubarak said, "We are following this issue to see a solution to the problem," Cairo domestic reported. A "responsible source" in the Foreign Ministry said, "Egypt strongly condemns the hijacking...," the radio later reported.

The Israeli Cabinet met briefly to discuss recent "terrorist" incidents, including the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner. Interviewed following the session by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres noted that the "boat is outside our territorial waters and we have not received any request on the subject." In Rome, Italian leaders held emergency talks on the crisis and ordered military units on the alert, according to ANSA.

The Voice of Lebanon reported the ship's arrival off the Syrian coast and said the hijackers have demanded that ambassadors from the United Kingdom, FRG, Italy, and the United States board an International Red Cross vessel which would transport them alongside the cruise ship in order to begin negotiations. As the deadline for the ambassadors' arrival passed, the radio later reported, one of the hijackers was quoted as saying: We will follow him with another in a few minutes. The radio linked this to the deadline and concluded that a hostage had been executed.

For the PLO's part, a PLO spokesman in Tunis declared that the PLO has nothing to do with the seizure of the ship by "self-styled" Palestinians, according to AFP. While the agency noted that the commandos have claimed they belong to the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF), a PLF information official in Damascus cited by Radio Monte Carlo denied that the PLF is involved in the hijacking. However, the PLF is split into several factions, the radio pointed out.

Israel

The IDF apprehended a terrorist squad in the Hebron hills the night of 6 October, killing four of its members and seriously wounding a fifth, Jerusalem radio announced. The Israeli authorities believe that the squad was responsible for killing 5 Israelis and wounding 18 others in attacks since May 1984 and that it received money and orders from PLO officials in Jordan, according to the radio.

Egypt

Relations With PLO — Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis for the second time in 2 days, MENA reported. Al-Baz expressed Egypt's support for the Palestinian people in the wake of Israel's raid on PLO headquarters, the agency reported, and 'Arafat thanked him for Egypt's "solid stand." While sources cited by AFP claimed that Al-Baz told Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali that President Husni Mubarak wants to visit Tunis soon to discuss the raid with Tunisian officials and 'Arafat, MENA announced that the report was "completely baseless." Meanwhile, Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser, praised Egypt's condemnation of the Israeli attack in remarks reported by MENA following a meeting with Mubarak in Cairo.

Relations With Sudan — During current Egyptian-Sudanese military talks in Cairo, Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah stressed that the defense pact with Sudan still stands and that Egypt is ready to develop it, SUNA reported. Abu Ghazalah also expressed concern about the conditions that Sudan deems necessary for its stability and security.

Libya

Explosions in Athens — Bombs exploded at the Libyan Consulate and the Libyan Airlines offices in Athens, according to Athens radio. The first bomb went off in the airline office causing considerable damage but no casualties, while the explosion at the Consulate caused only minor damage.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes launched a "devastating" raid on Khark Island's "rubble" 7 October, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio announced. Meanwhile, IRNA reported that Iranian artillery fire destroyed an Iraqi radar site in Al Faw.

The second stage of Iranian naval exercises in the Strait of Hormuz was an "absolute success" and demonstrated the Navy's "conspicuous power," Tehran radio reported.

Afghanistan

A DRA court sentenced five men to death for planting a bomb in Mazar-e Sharif last June that killed or wounded 56 people, Kabul radio reported. The Foreign Ministry lodged a protest with Pakistan over cross-border shelling that killed eight Afghans in Barikowt 30 September, the radio noted.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 195 *8 October 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Ministry Lodges Protest With Pakistan ..... C 1
Karmal Speech to Revolutionary Council Session ..... C 1
Kabul Reports on Karmal Address to NFF Plenum ..... C 9
Court Condemns Five for Planting Bombs ..... C 10
Rockets, Launcher Seized in Bagram District ..... C 10
Successful Operations Reported in Six Provinces ..... C 11

INDIA

Soldiers' Bodies Returned by Pakistan *[AFP]* ..... E 1
India, China Give Up IMF Drawing Rights ..... E 1
Disciplining of Assam Employees To Be Relaxed ..... E 1
Tamils Hold Talks With Bhandari, To Meet Again ..... E 1
Police Force To Be Modernized To Face Challenges ..... E 1
14 Policemen Injured in Kerala General Strike *[AFP]* ..... E 2
Mirage-2000 Fighter Tested 4 Oct, Praised ..... E 2
Air Force Introducing IL-76 Transport Aircraft ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Nation Ready To Sign Nuclear Pact With India *[MASHRIQ 4 Oct]* ..... F 1
Planning Official on Chashma Nuclear Power Project *[PAKISTAN TIMES 2 Oct]* ..... F 1
Paper Comments on Oman-Soviet Relations *[MASHRIQ 3 Oct]* ..... F 1
People's Party Calls for Greater Unity *[Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 7 Oct]* ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

BANGLADESH

Ershad on Elections, Turkey Trip, More ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

Former Prime Minister Hits Israeli Presence *[WEEKEND 22 Sep]* ..... G 1

IRAN

Khamene'i Receives Oil, Foreign ministers ..... I 1
Musavi on Development Plan, Oil Dependency ..... I 1
Musavi Meets With Pilots Transporting Pilgrims ..... I 1
IRNA Reports Musavi End of Tenure Cabinet Meeting ..... I 1
Irna Cites Paper on Musavi's Probable Reappointment ..... I 1
Besharati Holds Talks With UAE Official ..... I 1
Besharati Conveys Khamene'i Message to Qatari Amir ..... I 2
Envoy Meets With GDR Deputy Premier Schuerer 3 Oct ..... I 2
Deputy Minister Departs on Latin America Tour ..... I 2
Namazi, Bank Chief Depart for Seoul IMF Meeting ..... I 2
Delegation Leaves for UNESCO General Assembly ..... I 2
Agriculture Official in GDR; Meets Chemical Minister ..... I 3
Tehran Views Nation's Foreign Exchange Position ..... I 3

Tehran Turkish Views Ryzhkov's Appointment ..... I 3
Interior Minister Addresses Police Graduates ..... I 4
Oil Minister Speaks on Export Capacity ..... I 4
Paper Interviews Information Minister *[ETTELA'AT 18 Sep]* ..... I 4
Supreme Court Head Warns Against Pressuring Judges ..... I 6
Red Crescent Sends Food, Medicine to Lebanon ..... I 6
Hizballah Praises Iran ..... I 7
Commentary On Egyptian Demonstrations Over Tunis ..... I 7
Tehran Reports 'Absolute' Success of Exercises ..... I 7
Bushehr Mobilizes IRGC Members, Volunteers ..... I 7
Mobilized Groups Head for Front ..... I 8
Muslim Iraqi Revolutionaries Kill 36 Iraqis ..... I 8
Iraqi Revolutionaries Launch 2 Raids on Baghdad ..... I 8
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq ..... I 8
55 Iraqis Killed Near Majnun ..... I 8
Iraqi Radar Site Destroyed ..... I 9
Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled ..... I 9
Communique No 2,251 ..... I 9
Najat-e Iran: Revolutionary Guards Conscript Kurds ..... I 9
Free Voice of Iran Reports Antiregime Demonstrations ..... I 9

Foreign Ministry Lodges Protest With Pakistan
LD071459 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today at 1000. The following points were made to him by the director of the first political Section:

On 8 Mizan of the current year, corresponding to 30 September, the Barikot residential area, Konar Province was shelled from Pakistani territory using 76-mm heavy artillery and recoilless guns. As a result of these savage shellings, 8 residents were martyred and 6 houses destroyed.

The DRA Government strongly condemns this aggression by the Pakistan military forces and lodges a strong protest against the military Government of Pakistan. It states that the Pakistan military authorities should immediately end these aggressions which have endangered security on the borders. Otherwise, the responsibility of the dangerous and heavy consequences arising from them will rest with the military authorities of Pakistan.

Karmal Speech to Revolutionary Council Session
LD032333 Kabul Domestic service in Dari and Pashto 1630 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Speech in Dari by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council to the first regular session of the Revolutionary Council in the year beginning 21 March 1985 at Delkosha Palace; date not given — recorded]

[Text] Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council, it is 6 months since the last session of the Revolutionary Council. This was a period full of difficulties for our party, independent revolutionary state, and our freedom loving people. At the same time, however, it was a hopeful period with bright and victorious prospects.

The last 6 months was a period of difficulties because our country, as for several years, has been subject to military, economic and political intervention by imperialism and reaction. And it was full of hopes, because, despite the various pressures on our people, the revolutionary process in the country has followed its evolutionary path consistently and without deviation, democratic changes have been successfully realized as far as possible to the maximum and popular sovereignty in the country is being broadened and expanded.

It is known to all peoples of the world that the undeclared war by the United States against our free and peaceful state, began immediately after the victory of the April Revolution. The bestial essence of U.S. imperialism can be described as follows: U.S. imperialism is the enemy of these countries and peoples who do not submit to the way of living and orders of Washington. In the April Revolution, the people of Afghanistan said goodbye forever to American ways and orders. [applause] As soon as this or that country undertakes to determine its own destiny, it becomes subject to being labelled by imperialism saying that the country has become the enemy of so-called Washington democracy and aggression is unleashed against it.

The state terrorism, which has entered the framework of U.S. state policy, is crystal clear to all. The sum of money which has been planned towards expanding the undeclared war against Afghanistan, reaches $600 million. This figure is in addition to the over $1 billion which has already been spent. All the sums of money and financial aspects are being officially allocated by the U.S. Senate. The White House and the U.S. Senate openly announce their solidarity and close relations with the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary bands. High ranking personalities from Washington and their satanical collaborators continuously visit the camps and centers of professional murderers, who have built their nests along the length of Afghanistan and Pakistan's borders and they invite the ringleaders of the bands in order to coordinate their terroristic activities with the CIA and Pentagon. The U.S. President personally arranges grand receptions for them.

Receiving inspiration from their American pay-masters, the counterrevolution bands are being armed to the teeth with modern weapons and dollars. They infiltrate the territory of our country like bandits and engage in inhuman and terrorist actions; in arson, plunder and murder.

How should we assess this overt intervention by U.S. imperialism in our home affairs? These actions are called aggression in international law. Article 3 of the UN document, which came into force in 1974, defines aggression as follows: The sending by or on behalf of a state of armed bands, groups, irregulars or mercenaries which carry out acts of armed force against another state. Such actions have been carried out today in Afghanistan. Washington has unleashed open war, and in fact declared war, against our country. On the side also of U.S. imperialism in the filthy trenches of this illegitimate war are its allies from the aggressive NATO alliance as well as the heretic expansionists of China, the Pakistani militarists linked to Pentagon, the reactionaries of Iran, the expansionists of Israel, and all supporters of war and aggression.

We declare to the U.S. imperialists, these severe enemies of the liberation movements of the people, and their NATO collaborators and also to hegemonists, militarists, reactionaries and to all enemies of our homeland and revolution that these adventures carry a shameful end for them. Those who are politically dead -- adventurists, the remnants of monarchists, feudalist, highway robbers, and mercenary and rejected bandits who have been swept away from our homeland by the powerful hands of the April Revolution and who have come together under the dark veil of imperialism and reaction -- will never have the strength to turn our people back to the darkness and ignorance of the past. All these filthy and stained faces who have inflicted damage on our ancient land, are doomed to severe punishment and are rejected forever by the free-born and courageous people of Afghanistan. International imperialism, regional reaction, and other enemies of peace, national independence, freedom, and progress can in no way impose the will and filthy intentions of aliens on our people, who enjoy the help and support of our sincere friend, the Soviet Union, other friendly and socialist countries and national and patriotic, democratic and progressive forces of the world.

Esteemed friends and comrades, despite the fact that our country has suffered immense material loss of more than 35 billion Afghani due to the destruction by the counterrevolutionary bands, the enemy has not succeeded in disrupting our economic order. Our national economy is consistently growing. Land and democratic land reform, which have reached now to the remotest villages of the country, is being implemented without disruption. In the last year alone [ending 21 March], 6,000 landless peasant families received land; 900 hectares land was brought under irrigation, and the system of irrigation of 11,000 hactares of fertile land was improved. More than 122 million Afghani was given as credit to the peasants through the Afghanistan Bank. Considerably more fertilizer than the previous years has been put at the disposal of the peasants by the state and [word indistinct] of the improved wheat seeds, cotton seeds and sugar beets has been improved. As a result the gross volume of agricultural products has increased by 6.8 percent in comparison with the pre-revolution years.

It is pleasing that, despite unfavorable climatic conditions, this year too the volume plan for agricultural products is being implemented by the toiling peasants of the homeland.

There have been some successes in the area of industry as well. The volume of industrial production has increased 1.4 percent and thus the process of growth of industrial products shows an increase of 106.9 percent in the state sector. During the first quarter of this year, production establishments have fulfilled more than their planned tasks in the extraction of gas, coal, the production of chemical fertilizer, cement, wool textiles, and other industrial products. An equivalent of 124 million afghanis of industrial production has been produced above the plan. During the first half of this year, the Jalalabad conserve factory, the Kamaz transportation enterprises, and the gasoline and electricity transmission lines between Kholm and Mazar-e Sharif and other establishments have begun functioning. It is worth mentioning that state revenue during the first quarter of this year has increased by 7 billion afghanis, that is, 14.3 percent compared with the first quarter of last year.

The party and revolutionary state spare no effort in improving the peoples' living standards. Blessed by state subsidy, the price of primary consumer goods such as kerosene, diesel, electrical energy, and sugar has not changed and the price of wheat, flour, and wood remains stable. The state buys agricultural products from the farmers at a high price and gives sowing seeds and chemical fertilizer at a privileged price.

The salary of the armed forces staff was increased at the beginning of this year. Financial allocation for the expansion of education and training, public health, pensions, housing construction, and other social needs has been more than ever before by several times. During just the past 6 months, the state has built more than 500 apartments in Kabul City alone. This has provided a comfortable life for hundreds of toiling families. Of course, our achievements in the sphere of the economy are still very, very insufficient. If international imperialism and reaction had ceased aggression against our state, these achievements would have been several times greater. However, the fruitful movement toward revival of the counrty's economy, compared with countries in similar conditions, is a matter of pride for us.

This stimulation, under conditions of an undeclared war, has been brought about as a result of the self-sacrifice of the workers, peasants, and all toilers and as a result of their enhanced awareness and broad participation the revolutionary process.

It is natural that in present conditions our country is in particular need of all-round assistance and mutually beneficial trade with other states. The Soviet Union is sincere in its internationalist duty and does not spare all-round and important economic assistance. The projects and establishments which have been built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union and functioning, today provide 45 percent of the country's revenue in major sectors and constitute 75 percent of [word indistinct] machinery in state sector plants. The Soviet Union helps us and cooperates in the building of 65 new projects for energy production, gas and oil, light industries, foodstuffs, transportation, agriculture, irrigation, and other spheres of the national economy.

The fifth session of the permanent intergovernmental Afghan-Soviet Commission on Economic Cooperation met at the beginning of this year. In the documents which have been concluded, loans and credits, the expansion of mutually beneficial trade, and the participation of Soviet establishments in the construction of important institutions for the national economy of our country have been considered, and grant-in-aid in the area of foodstuffs and goods, the training of cadres and specialists on the basis of privileged conndition, are being put at our disposal.

Considering the positive stimulation which has come about in our country's economy during recent years, and also on the basis of need for further complete, all-round and fruitful use of production energy, the party and the state will put into practice the resolutions of the DRA [as heard] in connection with outlining the fundamental lines of socioeconomic growth for the years 1986-90. This plan, which has a scientific basis, will lead our country on the path toward eradicating economic backwardness, improving living standards, and consolidating the defense capability of the country.

Esteemed comrades present in the session of the DRA Revolutionary Council. During the past 6 months important events have taken place in the political life of our country.

The most important event in the country was the convening of the historic national grand assembly which was held in Kabul 22-24 April in an open, free, and democratic manner in accordance with the resolution of the Revolutionary Council.

This glorious gathering which took place for the first time after the victory of the April Revolution was unprecedented from the historic point of view during the long history of the country and from the viewspoints of quality and quantity. It assessed and approved the most major issues of domestic life and the future development of the national and democratic April Revolution as well as the foreign policy of the country.

About 2,000 responsible representatives of all nationalities, tribes and clans, all strata, and the democratic and patriotic classes of the country, took part in this glorious assembly.

The grand assembly of the elected delegates of the people, with complete confidence, has shown that the people of Afghanistan are united with the PDPA and the DRA Government, or are becoming rapidly more united.

The people of Afghanistan are grateful to the Soviet Union for its disinterested assistance and international support for our national interests, for the just task of the people of Afghanistan to construct a democratic and new society in our country. They denounce the counterrevolutionary conspiracies, the aggression of reaction and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, and they asked Iran and Pakistan to end interference in the internal affairs of our country.

The second major event in our country was the convocation of the High Jirga of the Border Tribes and Nationalities, which was recently successfully and brilliantly concluded. At this High Jirga, the credible chiefs, elders, clergy, religious preachers, and representatives of all people of the border tribes took part.

The participants of the High Jirga of the Border Tribes and Nationalities, collectively expressed support for the resolutions of the Loya Jirga, confirmed the domestic and foreign policy of the party and our revolutionary government, and explicitly announced their decision for the struggle to implement the objectives and aspirations of the April Revolution, broadening and consolidating reciprocal cooperation with the organs of government authority in defense of the national sovereignty, independence, and the territorial integrity of the DRA.

The High Jirga of the tribes and nationalities denounced the brigandage of the U.S. imperialism, the military and reactionary regimes of Pakistan and Iran, and called on all nationalities and tribes to take part in the decisive struggle to crush the counter-revolutionary bands and to prevent their infiltration into our sacred land by closing the borders.

The Jirga expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested assistance to our people in the political, economic, and military areas.

This Jirga further strengthened the unity, solidarity, fraternity, and equality of all nationalies, tribes, and clans of the country around the PDPA and the revolutionary sovereignty of the people of Afghanistan.

The third formidable and valuable socio-political event in our country, is the election of the people delegates for the local organs of the government authority and administration, which began on 20 Asad of the current year [11 August 1985].

The first stage of the election displayed the active participation of the electors which demonstrated the growth of the process, deepening of democracy, enhancment of the level of political activities, awareness of the masses, broadening the social pillars of the revolution, and the unity of the party with the people.

The organization of the national organs by the people themselves, in electing their best representative to manifest their will, interests, and demands of the people, is the most major and important political gain of the revolution.

Jirgas, as the highest organs of sovereignty and adminsitration in the localities, will direct all affairs including governmental, socioeconomic, and cultural affairs. The interests of the party, government and all people, are hidden in the establishment and consolidation of these organs.

All the ministries, departments, and institutions as well as the subordinate departments, military, sarandoy, khad [state information service], social organizations, and the National Fatherland Front, are duty bound to assist fully the organs of government power and administration in the localities (?to execute) their duties and their difficult responsibilities. [as heard]

The consolidation of the national sovereignty in the localities will bring closer the accomplishment of the major task — that is to say the final victory over the counterrevolutionaries who are at the brink of elimination.

During the past 6 months, our courageous Armed Forces, in taking initiative in their hand in the combat operations, have inflicted crushing blows on the counterrevolutionaries bands and smashed the nest of these animal natured persons in Panjsher, Helmand, Kabul Province, Khowst, Paktia, Konar, and Nangarhar, and in some other districts.

The level of political awareness of the people of Afghanistan has been increased and the assailant counterrevolutionaries, by perpetrating injustice, killings, and barbaric deeds, have openly and blatantly exposed themselves before the eyes of the people. The people have seen by their own eyes that these so-called mujahidin — those who trade religion — are, as a matter of fact, the most wicked traitors to the homeland and are the sworn enemies of the people and Islam. Everywhere the activities of these assailants have been confronted and crushed with orderly resistance by the patriots who are being organized into revolution defense groups, self-defense groups, and the armed tribal groups.

The counterrevolutionaries are confronted with numerous difficulties in Pakistan and Iran, are trying to rebuild their smashed bands which have been disseminated from the assilants and deceived persons, even by use of deception, fraud, threat, and intimidation. [as heard]

The chain they wanted to put around the neck of the people of Afghanistanw will bind them themselves link by link.

Of course, in the territories beyond the borders, they find such parasites who have learned the art of killing man in terrorist centers and are prepared in return for the dollar, pound, rupee, and rial, to soil their filthy hands with the blood of our people. That day and that hour is not far away when the awakened and free-born people of ours, will intensely interrogate all these demons and savages, and condemn them to eternal elimination.

Comrades and esteemed friends:

With our peaceful and principled foreign policy we have constantly proved and will proof that the democratic Afghanistan is an independent, peace-loving, progressive, and nonaligned country.

We will fight against the threat of war and against arms race, and denounce aggressive activities. We constantly supporting detente and good relations between countries and work for their consolidation, and we express support for peaceful and reciprocal beneficial cooperation.

The fundamental pillar of our foreign policy is fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union. This friendship stems from the time when Lenin issued a peace decree addressing the toiling Muslims of Russia and the East, from the support by Soviet Russia for the struggles of the people of Afghanistan to regain their independence in 1919, and from the good neighborly Afghan-Soviet relations in the subsequent years and up to today's international assistance. This friendship is becoming broader and gaining consolidation.

Afghanistan fully supports the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and its constructive proposals for the salvation of humanity from nuclear accidents.

The Soviet Union, on 6 August of the current year, declared suspension of nuclear tests and has unilaterally enforced it; and presented to the United States the proposal for the reciprocal action and to restart negotiations on the total prevention of nuclear tests.

The replies of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, in *TIME*, the American magazine, once again proved the peaceful and realistic policy of the Soviet Union and its preparedness to take specific measures for the cessation of the arms race; to reach agreement on use of space, the nonmilitarization of space; to improve relations between the USSR and the United States; and to normalize the international situation.

Our stand regarding these issues is clear. We announce clearly that we are supporting and struggling here for the complete prevention of tests, utilization of nuclear weapons and nonmilitarization of space, [words indistinct].

Our good will and our efficient foreign policy in regard to the establishment of relations with Iran and Pakistan, is still the same as we have announced time and again. Despite their hostile conspiracies, [word indistinct] intervention in the internal affairs of our country, we do not submit to (?sedition).

We will endeavor to convene direct, serious, and constructive political talks in regard to the issues relevant to the relations of the parties for the sake of economic cooperation.

In this regard a series of measures and practical proposals had been presented in our official announcements.

Since the begining of 1982 five rounds of indirects talks have been held between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the representative of the UN secretary general, but so far no (?solution) of any specific agreement has become feasible. [as heard]

This is not our fault. We are prepared for the earnest establishment of good relations. We are hoping that the opposite party will express such preparedness.

Our stand is just and right. Justice and righteousness are victorious over injustice and wrong; and we have belief and earnest faith in victory.

Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council:

The April Revolution [words indistinct] has brought a new way of government power. This power is demonstrating the sovereignty of the toiling people and all (?compatriots).

The Revolutionary Council, under the present circumstances of the revolution is at the top of all organs of the government authority and is the highest state leadership organ in the country.

At a time when our country is confronted with serious difficulties, the Revolutionary Council and its Presidium draw their attention and fundamental endeavor to uniting the Revolutionary forces, mobilizing the people in order to decisively defeat the armed counterrevolutionaries, consolidate of the revolutionary legality, normalize the situation in the country, solve the immediate economic issues, (?attracting) the support of even broader circles of toilers.

The realization of all these revolutionary duties is only and merely possible by carrying out competent work, active scrutiny, and coordination of the apparatus or the machinery of the government administration.

This apparatus or the machinery within the Council of Ministers are ministries, state committees, general departments, departments, the DRA local organs of the government power and administration, and the administrative delegations of enterprises and government institutions.

These organs are dutybound to guide directly and daily the socioeconomic and cultural structure and the work of the subordinate institutions and departments; and to organize rationally the system of planning for [word indistinct] and control, utilization of material, manpower, and economic matters. Deliberate and creative manipulation of the complex national economy, (phases) of social life, and defense of the country are extremely difficult task that carry a heavy responsibility.

Therefore, the activities of the entire leadership of the governmental organs are always the focus of attention and under the direction of the PDPA and the DRA Revolutionary Council.

To date much work has been carried out toward completing the state leadership system.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers has been created; it finds practical solutions in its direction of economic and social affairs.

(?Within the) Executive Committee, financial, transport, energy, tribal affairs, and other commissions have been created.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources, the Ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs and the Department of Civil

Aviation have been given the authority to act as independent organs.

The Ministries of Information and Culture have been split into four state committees. The General Department of Islamic Affairs was upgraded to the level of ministry; and the general Inspectorate and the general Departments for Labor and Social Security [as heard] were upgraded to State Committees.

The Armed forces, including the military, Sarandoy [people's militia], and state information services, have been reorganized on the basis of new and democratic principles.

In general we can say that the system of our government leadership has been organized.

Now we must strive to complete our work on the organizational structure of every ministry, department, and all the leading organs of the state. This task should be done without delay. The present machinery of the leading organs has greatly expanded, and great sums of money are needed in order to cover its expenditures. These payments are too expensive for our state and people. The ministries and departments have recruited into their offices a considerable number of skilled specialists from production establishments; instead of carrying out specific, fruitful work in the area of production, they are obliged to write bureaucratic letters and reports. A large number of departments, establishments, and other administrative units are engaged in irrelevant and dispersed work; in most cases, several units are doing the same work. This problem has complicated the tasks of subordinate units and results in chaos and irresponsible attitudes.

The number of staff in the leadership apparatus is over the limit. This number has been allocated following deliberations and bears no relations to the number of tasks entrusted to this staff. The numerous artificial posts in the makeup of the ministries and departments are categorically in violation of precise allocation and proper proportion; one [words indistinct] allocated to every three or four members of the executive staff.

There are a large number of vacant posts, notwithstanding the fact that work in the relevant departments progressed without the existence of these posts over the course of several years. However, the elimination of these ghosts from the organizational charts has been stubbornly resisted.

There are also people in the leadership apparatus who are not engaged in work which accords with their line of work and speciality, as well as those who have abandoned their main work at establishments and or in the provinces years ago and have been working in ministries. Such persons receive their salaries without rendering useful work while shortages exist of specialists, skilled workers, and even ordinary staff at factories, plants, gas extraction establishments, and transport and other production departments.

Salary levels are determined without consideration of the level of skill of the staff and the volume and nature of the work. In this way the payment of wages in accordance with work and the (?realization) of social justice has been (?violated).

The administration of the ministries and departments should be simplified and cost less. To reduce expenditures and simplify the administrative organization, it is necessary to apply simple, comprehensible, and just principles. What are these principles? Those who are not active, who do not work, who are incapable or unworthy of work [words indistinct]. Those whose work is no good are not useful; and those who are not useful are harmful — (?they should be removed) from the organization. Small and dispersed units should be combined; vacant and illegal posts should be eliminated from the organizational chart, and the admiinstration unit should be cleared of staff on service call. [as heard] Thereafter, (?suitable work) should be found for the surplus staff. No one should be left without a job, because the number of specialists and staff in production establishments is, in most cases, in short supply. All these measures are [passage indistinct]

Comrades and friends, the state apparatus undertakes the leadership of the structure of national economy, political, social and military spheres, diplomatic activity, and other areas of social life. The activity of the leadership organs and their multifaceted plans need fundamental changes in the authorities of these organs. Also every organ, in accordance with the characteristics of its work, is [word indistinct]. However, the task entrusted to all organs is (?the same); that is, the construction of a new and democratic society. [Words indistinct], therefore they should follow as the guidelines of their action the common and general principles for all. What are the fundamental principles? The political leadership of the [word indistinct]; the participation of the masses of the people in leadership; democratic centralism; and primary (?activity). It is necessary to once again recall the extraordinary importance of these principles in today's session. Because there are a number of people who do not attach necessary value to these principles and, some even try to overlook them.

The principle of the party leadership: This principle emanates from the leading role of the PDPA in society and state. The party, as a reflection of the will and interests of all the people, by pursuing progressive revolutionary theory, outlines political policy, and the strategy and tactics of struggle for consistently maintenaning the goals and tasks of the April national democratic revolution in this historic question. It is a tool and means for implementing policy. [Passage indistinct] The party leadership is the guarantor of the successful implementation of (?our) work and activity.

How can the party leadership be defined? First, the party leadership, is defined by the fact that it decides the direction, speed, and volume of economic, social, political, and cultural work and these matters, as a whole, constitute the overall program of the administrative unit of state. However, the formulation of a good policy alone is not sufficient; we should have the ability to implement and organize policy. In order to achieve these aims, the party has united the energy of all state organs and social organizations and [words indistinct] their activity in leading different dimensions of social life. Where necessary, the party organizations have taken joint decisions even with the state organs and are actively taking a direct part in implementing affairs.

The major aspect of the party leadership also lies in consistent and systematic control by the party over the activity of all state

organs and control over the implementation of the party guidelines through them. The party guidelines for the state administration unit, which have been enshrined in the PDPA'S action program, the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee, the resolutions of the Politburo and the Central Committee's Secretariat, and the joint decisions and resolutions of the party and state ought to constitute the foundation and basis for activity in all the state organs. No important political and organizational question can be solved by the state organ without the party guidelines. All responsible officials in the state organs must realize fully that the state apparatus is there to implement policy and not policy for the existence of the apparatus. From this stems the need for complete obedience by the state apparatus to party policy. The slightest attempt toward creating anarchy, disorder, and lack of obedience to the principles and instructions of the party and the separation of the state administration from party policy will be resolutely prevented and will be seriously punished; this must be done.

Success at work depends on the people. Therefore the party is indefatigably trying to improve the selection, election, and growth and cadre training and activity for the state apparatus. Everyone knows the party policy in connection with the cadres of the state apparatus. We need the sort of people who have a high level of political alertness and who have the necessary training from a specialist viewpoint and are deeply aware of affairs; those who are quaified to solve questions related to economic, social, and cultural-political growth and understand the methods of contemporary leadership. Of course, every state employee, in whatever work he is engaged, ought to be a faithful and self-sacrificing servant to the party, revolution, the sovereignty of the people and the homeland.

Life has proved that whenever the party principle regarding the policy of the cadres is overlooked, it results in serious shortcomings in the work of the apparatus, material and moral damages, and the collapse of authority of the state organs. The fact is that such violations are very slowly and firmly prevented. Responsible officials in the ministries and departments should appoint their staff on the basis of their level of political awareness and efficiency at work, abstinance, and high progressive etiquettes and not on private loyalties, family, and sectarian relationships. Responsible officials should not tie themselves to the circles of (?friends) in their official spheres. This increases hypocrisy, oportunism, flattery, a sense of superiority, imaginary and unrealistic greatness, and artificial praising of the people which creates, instead, a weak link with the masses and blocks the intellectual growth of cadres and political maturity. Serious measures should be adopted to prevent such deviations.

The party believes that under present conditions a person who has abelief from the ideological viewpoint, correctly knows his area of work, is truthful, capable of organizing, has a capacity for high cultural qualities, whose words match his actions and who is himselfan example of genuineness, could guide the leadership of the state apparatus. He should be a thinking man, creative, simple, with high ideals, should have sympathetic feelings towards the people and should be capable of taking serious measures against corruption and the embezzlement of public property. [Words indistinct]

The party has tried to train such responsible officials. Unfortunately, however, officials are working at the state administration who completely lack the authority of work and do not want to learn the science and art of leadership and the method and system of effective work and are not inclined to consult the people. Instead of healthy initiatives, they use bureaucracy at their collectives; despite their incompetence and the weakness of their characters, they are infected with the diseases of selfishness, arrogance and high ambitions; they abuse their authority and try to collect wealth from state accounts. Such individuals commit immoral actions and behave in manner which is against people. It is necessary to cleanse such individuals from the state apparatus. And this should be done before the collective is faced with serious difficulties and state affairs are disrupted. The party in the course of leadership over the state organs should not make use of hollow and rigid decisions. The party approach should not be only to condemn and punish immediately after minor shortcomings and the commission of the first mistake. The main aim is not to overlook violation and deviation and let them go without objective attention and assessment. At the same time we should not remain tight-lipped in order to put an artificial facade over the real conditions of affairs. Self-satisfaction, complacency and compromise with shortcomings draw people to disorder and poison them.

I would like to draw your attention to another aspect of the party leadership. Through leading the state apparatus, the party organs do not occupy the place of the state organs and do not undertake to execute their administrative duties. On the contrary, the leadership's objective is to enhance the level of responsibility of the state apparatus and the organization of affairs in utilization of their authority. The monopoly of criticism over the state organs brings about a proxy type of spirit. Some responsible state officials, in order to conceal their lack of ability, competence, organizational ability, and their laziness, pose as if in order to solve transportation, service, construction, production and other matters, they have to go to the party organs. However they themselves are obligated to try to solve their daily problems. In this regard our stand is crystal clear: Everyone is fully responsible for advancing the tasks and work entrusted to them and cannot leave the execution of those duties to others. It should be absolutely so and not otherwise. You should understand well the the principle of party leadership.

Comrades and friends, one major demand which remains before the state organs is the unbreakable link with the masses and true service to the workers. In the regimes of the past the leadership was composed of oppressors and feudal exploiters; the leadership was at their service, defended their interests and was isolated from the people or acted against the people.

The April Revolution destroyed this bureaucratic machinery and tool of oppression. This bureaucracy must be completely destroyed in the interest of the workers and should be engaged in the construction of such a new unit of state leadership which must truly represent the people, represent the workers, reflect their will and defend their interests. In order to achieve this, the participation of the people themselves in the organization of the state organs and their active participation in practically advancing state affairs, is a necessary and vital matter.

It was previously mentioned that we have now created the central organs of state leadership and have a certain experience under the new work conditions. At present, the election of the people's representatives for the creation of the local organs of state power and administration to its executive committees, as the greatest organizations of the workers which unite all the people around it, is continuing. This important political campaign would take a definite period of time. The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, the Council of Ministers and all ministries and departments are obligated, consistently and every day, to maintain the successful, speedy and better conclusion of these elections.

To supply the inhabitants permanently with foodstuffs and other basic materials, is an essential task. Necessary and serious measures should be taken to restore the people's security, safeguard the institutions and government enterprises as well as bridges, roads, and other major installations. Buildings, simple and suitable means with the necessary and essential technical and transportation means, should be provided for the new government organs. Practical and organizational assistance should be organized for the first convocation of the session of the people delegates. The creation of departments, head offices, and executive committees should also be organized.

A large number of the elected delegates of the people do not enjoy the experience of running affairs. Necessary advice, practical training, and convocation of seminars are essential for them.

The major issue is that the local organs of the state power and administration should come out as active organs in the first round of their election. They should take an active part in implementating land and water reforms, eradicating illiteracy, and executing democratic transformation. These organs should embark on the organization of school and hospital affairs, restoration and renovation of water wells, irrigation systems, roads, buildings, and the hygiene and cleaning of the people's residential areas.

Our people will give a positive reply to our supervision and in support of our actions by their active participation in all ceremonies and events. Their active participation in the affairs of the government is as the people's positive reply. [as heard]

The convocation of the Grand Assembly in April in which some 2,000 persons representing all nationalities, tribes, and clans, and from all strata and the democratic and patriotic classes of the society, took part, as well as the convocation of the high assembly of the border nationalities and tribes, which exceeded 2,500 delegates from 10 border provinces of the country, are further confident proof of the attraction of the broad masses in government leadership affairs.

At these assemblies the social problems, future progress of the revolution and the broadening of its social pillars, consolidation of the people's sovereignty, unity of the party and people, defense of the homeland, closure of the border, crush of the counterrevolutionaries, and construction of a new, democratic, progressive, and just society, were considered. All apparatuses of the government administration must be mobilized and prepared for the implementation of these resolutions and decisions made at such grand social gatherings, and most of all for the destiny of the homeland.

Attraction of the toilers in the tasks of leadership and organization of production require constant and enormous work and struggle. The advistory, technical, and professional commissions; councils for the coordination of the affairs; and sessions and training seminars, should be activated in the ministries.

In the economic enterprises production affairs should be assessed in the councils and session. Serious attention should be paid to the views of the toilers in concluding collective agreements between the trade unions and departments. The solution of complicated problems for the future growth of the national economy is only feasible by relying on the practical and constructive initiatives of the toilers and by reasoning, ability, and their work.

A responsible stand therefore should be taken vis-a-vis the issues on the improvement and completion production affairs, the qualitative growth of the production level, economization in the raw materials and energy supplies, improvement of the level of safety measures and living conditions, organization of recreation and rest, and devoting of attention with interest to the suggestions of workers and employees of the enterprises.

Under these circumstances all tasks will be accomplished in a better and more successful manner.

If, however, the person responsible for an enterprise or department, does not pay attention to the views of the respective collective, or relies on hollow promises, it will be useless to expect success at work.

Comrades and friends, the sociopolitical and defense problems, which for their removal the party and government mobilize, organizes, and prepares all the people and government apparatuses, require one single centralization. This issue requires the work organization of all government organs on the basis of the principle of democratic centralization.

Democratic centralization secures the confident compositional leadership from the center, the imperative and unconditional execution of the instructions and guidance from the superior organs, and broad initiatives and necessary stability of the local organs.

We should note that the balance of centralism and democracy in various sections of the government administration machinery cannot be the same. In particular, under the difficult circumstances of war or the present undeclared war we are confronted with, and the strong resistance of the armed counterrevolutionaries, the love of centralization, that is to say discipline, must be stronger than democracy in the activities of the Armed Forces, including the army, sarandoy, state information services, prosecution departments and in the areas directly involved in armed defense against the armed counterrevolutionaries. In other ministries and departments, however, centralization and democracy can be put together equally and rationally implemented. There is extreme centralization in the leadership of the ministries. This has prevented the initiatives of institutions and subordinate organizations and has caused indifference vis-a-vis work results. The Council of Ministers must rectify this situation. Whatever

is within the authority of the ministries and departments must be solved by them.

Comrades and friends, all activities of the government organs and their personnel must be carried out under serious observance of the laws.

In the legal system which was enforced after the April Revolution, the authorities, rights, duties, the forms and the manner of activities of the ministries, departments and all circles of the leadership machinery, were specified and determined. This prevents the interference of the organs in each others affairs and authorities, and (?regulates) their activities vis-a-vis any possible disobedience.

Our revolutionary law are the manifestation of the will and interests of the toilers and the policy of the PDPA, and are the protector of the government, social level order and freedoms of the individuals and gains of the April Revolution.

Their serious observance and unconditional implementation guarantee the consolidation of government power, implementation of the party policy, and accomplishment of revolutionary transformations. No one can or has the right to violate the law or ignore it.

The party and national government henceforth in principle cannot tolerate and must not tolerate any violation of laws or disobedience from any person who commits such actions. Indifference in relations with the people and bureaucracy and disobedience by personnel of the government machinery must be regarded as violations of the law and should be punished severely.

Under the present circumstances where reaction and international imperialism have unleashed undeclared war against us, the most effective and powerful weapon in the struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and aggression, is the consolidation of revolutionary legality, high order, and serious discipline.

The employees of the government administration machinery commit unlawful deeds. They misuse authority; they do not avoid taking bribes; and they abuse the state property. They save huge sums of money and even embark on the trade and sale of goods. The [word indistinct] and harsh, criminal attitude of a number of employees have damaged the authority and prestige of the government and discredited the authority of the people.

In order to keep our society clean and pure, it is necessary to make considerable improvements in the work of the prosecutor organs, which, on behalf of the state, have the duty to supervise revolutionary legality and undertake the most severe measures against lawbreakers. The state committee of control over violators and those who evade laws and party and state decisions has not yet been transformed into a shock and strike force. Incorrect deeds which, in the final analysis, lead to the violation of the law, are mostly witnessed in places where the violators are not subjected to control and criticism; in places where liberalism, illegality, and the concealment of defences are usual. An etiquette and high moral culture should be created in the toilers collectives and in every leading organ under which the smallest violation of the law will be impossible.

Comrades and esteemed friends, the process of leading affairs consists of the collection of information, reports, and facts; their analysis and assessment; and taking measures toward and the organization of their implementation. Every one of these tasks is important; one should not be indifferent toward anyone of them or overlook their implementation. [Sentence indistinct] Prior to taking any measure, figures and facts should be collected, be profoundly analyzed and assessed and, after this is accomplished, the final outcome should be considered.

In the work of the ministries and departments, we are often confronted with the opposite: unrealistic, unobjective, and incomplete information and reports; superficial analysis and assessment; the simplification of questions; hasty and groundless decisions. What should be done in order to achieve complete and real information and reports? One matter should be definitely considered and that is that information, reports, and facts should be presented to a responsible official firsthand. In order to achieve this, the responsible official should find free time and distancehimself from bureaucracy, paperwork, and red tape, and instead become directly in touch with the people and his staff, discuss with them important issues, find the true and objective condition of the affairs through them, and, in the course of consulting with them, precisely and profoundly hear their proposals, views, and criticisms. The lack of familiarity with work conditions, objective conditions, and incorrect information and reports, lead some responsible officials to reveal the [word indistinct] positive aspects of work and exaggerate in reflecting their gains. Council and the Council of Ministers should declare [word indistinct] war against such undesirable manifestations. (?The presentation of) incorrect information and reports should, under the present difficult and responsible conditions, be considered as a disruption and being against the security of state affairs.

It is necessary to dwell on the second question too. What is necessary for profound analysis and reports and taking correct measures? The answer is collective leadership based on necessary, constructive, and healthy advice and consultation. Every responsible official should be capable of recruiting experienced staff who are politically conscious, capable of authority, initiatives, and creative power, and are capable of accepting responsibility.

Responsible officials must solve practical work with such staff through collective consultation. In this regard the responsible official should not, in expressing his views, allow himself to state unbounded reliance on his personal views; he should not allow himself to become selfish, praise himself, and not accept criticism; he should approach with patience the views and beliefs of others. Responsible officials should not, using formality and (?artificiality), pressure the staff and demand their blind and automatic agreement. He should attach value to the personal initiatives and independent judgments of the staff. Collective leadership does not mean the mutual affirmation of views; but collective leadership, in connection with making truly correct and practical decisions, means the exchange of free, principled, serious, healthy, and constructive opinion. This is in fact a struggle of views and opinions concerning the solution of the question and problems under discussion.

Decisions should be objective and reflective of the condition of affairs, the existing possibilities, and true results. Only that decision which includes the aforementioned facts can be implemented.

Comrades and friends, the shape of every establishment and state department depends on the people who work there, who are responsible for its affairs. The state leadership staff is a force with the help of which the party and revolutionary rule of the people put in practice their domestic and foreign policy. In order to successfully and consciously execute affairs, every staff member should believe in, be faithful to, deeply realize, and be loyal to the aims and tasks of the April national democratic revolution in this historical phase; should believe in bringing it to final victory; and should never forget that he is at the service of the people. Responsible officials should understand the wise utilization of their authority. Confidence at and respect for staff should be always coupled with principled demands in connection with the execution of the duties entrusted to them. It is necessary to eliminate from its roots the spirit and system of the bureaucratic and old administration. A new method and system of work for the state leadership apparatus must be constructed and maintained.

The new work method consists of: a scientific approach toward the solution of duties and issues; the collection of facts and the possession of complete and objective information; the profound analysis and assessment of the state of affairs in every section; collective leadership and individual responsibility; unity of thought and action; control and assessment of accomplished affairs; enhancement of the level of demands; continuity and persistence at work; work discipline; strong links with the masses; a critical approach to the gains of departments and establishments and not the observation of superficial approaches; undertaking superficially pretty methods; and deceptive dealings. It is easy to learn to talk well and to memorize and recite a text. This is not work for a responsible official. Work, which has many aspects and dimensions, is very difficult and requires a lot of responsibility. In one word, work is the leadership of social life. The work of a responsible official should be reflective of the maturity of his ideological belief, high progressive etiquette coupled with revolutionary spirit, his work quality, and the quality of his strength of relations with the toiling people, the people as a whole, and the meeting of their demands. Such a system of work should be transformed into the habit and character of all party and state organs and social organizations and should become an inseparable part of the revolutionary and democratic way of life and the principle part of our (?honor) as true patriots of Afghanistan.

Allow me, comrades, to express confidence that the new and democratic apparatus of our state leadership has, to a certain extent, improved successfully, and step by step implemented the policy of the party and revolutionary rule, and is determined to be the sincere servant of the toiling people of the DRA and of our sacred homeland, Afghanistan, as fervent and self-sacrificing revolutionaries. Thank you. [Applause]

Kabul Reports on Karmal Address to NFF Plenum

LD072015 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Excerpts] This morning, Babrak Karmal, General secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, received the participants of the sixth National Fatherland Front [NFE] Central Council plenum at the Palace of Gul Khanah, the headquarter of the Revolutionary Council. With 'Abdorrahim Hatef, chairman of the NFF Central Council present; Karmal spoke to them in a free and friendly atmosphere.

At the beginning of this visit, the chairman of the NFF Central Council, on behalf of the audience, expressed thanks and appreciation to Babrak Karmal for receiving the participants in the sixth NFF Central Council plenum despite his many other commitments, and said that the NFF leadership, in order to accomplish the great duties entrusted to them by the revolution, has always followed Babrak karmal's guidance because the Front is the brain child of the valuable leader of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

At the beginning of his conversation, Babrak Karmal congratulated the participants of the sixth NFF Central Council plenum which ended successfuly with valuable results, and broadly outlined the great duties, high aims, and purposes of the DRA NFF.

Babrak Karmal spoke in detail on the meaning of the NFF and its national meaning which in the ancient history of our country has old roots based on the culture and tradition of our people and said: Several times detailed speeches have been made about the NFF, in the PDPA plenum, the NFF, seminars, and other documents and sources and I explained my viewpoints in this respect. Despite the fact that the meaning of the Front is clear to you, in order to emphasis it, I wanted to remind you of the historical perpsective and the specific conditions of different countries; the Front has taken different names such as the National Front, the National and Democratic Front, the National United Front, and the National Freedom Front and so on. According to our country's laudible traditions and contemporary requirement, we have chosen the meaningful name of the NFF of the DRA. The general idea of the Front has old and firm roots in the laudible traditions of our country. This idea especially applied to the struggle fer the freedom of the Afghan people in the 19th century during the Afghan-English war when it became a practical front — which means that the Afghan people gathered together and stood united in the struggle against the English occupier.

Babrak Karmal added that the purpose of the NFF primarily concerns issues related to the national defense of our fatherland against the aggression of the enemy, which has hidden its dirty face under a false mask.

Defense of freedom, independence, territorial integrity, and the national identity of our country, or in a single word the defense of the people's interests, these notions make the front a national front. But the NFF is not only a fighting front but is also a working front for deep changes in the economic, social, and

cultural life of our country. The struggle continuesfor the prosperity and welfare of the people and for their solidarity and unity in implementing the aims of the revolution under the leadership of the PDPA.

It is through the front that the people can realize the (?principle) of party policy and feel that the government is their own and that the party is the party of their honest sons.

Babrak Karmal said: We say that our front is a national front; this is a hard reality because Afghanistan is a country comprising a number of tribes and nationaties. Each of the tribes and nationalities in our country has its own traditions and customs. From the very beginning our party's policy was based on brotherhood and equality among all of them; both then and now it is the NFF's task to carry out this duty.

Babrak Karmal added: In the present state of the country when imperialism and reaction — primarily U.S. criminal imperialism — have (?launched) an undeclared war against the revolution and toilers of revolutionary Afghanistan, great duties face the DRA NFF, because our country has been encroached (?fast) by imperialism and reaction.

Babrak Karmal said the policy of our party and the NFF is to make people feel that the party, government, state, and NFF is their own and the people should take an active part in running the government. To the end, we continue to advance the organs of local power and state administration and leaving the running of the government directly to the people.

Babrak Karmal added that the USSR, the honest and great friend of the Afghan people, has come to help the people of Afghanistan at a very difficult time and has not refused to offer fraternal cooperation to our people.

The enemies of our revolution are trying to throw a wrench into this friendship by traitorous and hostile propaganda. in this respect again our NFF's mission is to broadly explain to the people the friendly and fraternal relations between Afghanistan and the USSR, Deliver the facts to the people, and try to end the hostile propaganda of the enemies of the revolution.

At the end of his conversation, Babrak Karmal said to the audience that the party and revolutionary government are always ready to accept constructive views and proposals and valuable initiatives, especially proposals from the NFF leadership who are in close contact with the people and best represent the will of our people; they command the attention and deep respect of our party and our revolutionary government. In this way, the comrades can express their views and proposals in a completely free and democratic atmosphere.

A BAKHTAR reporter reports that on behalf of the participants of the Sixth NFF plenum of the DRA, Mohammad John Safi, chairman of the NFF Provincial Council of Konar, and Molawi 'Abdol Rauf, chairman of the NFF provincial council of Badghis Province, expressed thanks for Babrak Karmal's valuable address.

At the end of this friendly meeting, 'Abdorrahim Hatef, chairman of the NFF Central Council, expressed his deep thanks for Babrak Karmal's constant attention to the NFF and expressed confidence that in order to accomplish all the given duties he will do his best and will follow Babrak Karmal's guidelines.

Court Condemns Five for Planting bombs

LD071747 Kabul domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Five criminals belonging to counterrevolutionary bands who had planted a big bomb in a building in Mazar-e Sharif, martyring 17 innocent compatriots and wounding 39 others, were sentenced to death by a DRA special revolutionary court.

These criminals-- Mohammad Ashraf, Mohammad Rasoul, Mohammad Qasem, Mohammad Taher and Mohammad Afza -- inhabitants of Balkh Province, on 6 june this year planted a bomb in the Haji Salim Shah building in Mazar-e Sharif which, as a result, destroyed two stories of the building and left a number of our innocent families in mourning.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that these criminals clearly confessed to their inhuman crimes in a recent open session of the special revolutionary court which was held in Mazar-e Sharif, in which a number of Balkh Province toilers participated.

They were sentenced to punishment by the special revolutionary court of the DRA. At the session after the official prosecutor presented the case, time was given to each of the accused to present their defense in a free and democratic atmosphere. Each of accused confessed to their antihuman and counterrevolutionary crimes. Five of them were sentenced to death according to the current criminal law.

The DRA special revolutionary court also sentenced to 20 years another friend of these criminals, Hashmzi, under Article 200 of the Criminal Code and two others, by the name of Abdol Haq and Abdol Qader, were each sentenced to 15 years. The order of the court will apply to those who are sentenced to death after the approval of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

Rockets, Launcher Seized in Bagram District

LD040820 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] As a result of the awareness of the country's security forces and as a result of the successful operations carried out in the surroundings of Bagram District [near the military airport in Parwan Province] against the nests of the savage rebels, a total of four surface-to-surface rockets with their launcher unit, which had been brought from abroad by the criminal Jamiyat band in accordance with the instruction of their imperialist masters to disrupt the peaceful atmosphere and the tranquil life of our cirizens, recently were seized by the fighting forces of the country.

Successful Operations Reported in Six Provinces
LD071837 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] According to a report by a BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent, as a result of a successful operation, which was mounted by the security forces at the environs of Logar Province, 24 counterrevolutionary elements were crushed; 15 of them were captured and 4 DShK's and 10,000 rounds of ammunition; 30 mortars and 85 rounds of ammunition; 1 rocket launcher; 10 light weapons; 335 mines and hand grenades; 17 reactive shells; and 57 shells for recoilless guns were seized by the security forces. Another report states that during an operation by the security forces in Kapisa Province, a number of counterrevolutionary elements were crushed and a number were wounded.

Also as a result of operations by the security forces in Baghlan Province, a number of counterrevolutionary elements were crushed; four were wounded and five light weapons and six reactive mines have been seized by the security force.

During another successful operation at Takhar Province, 7 counterrevolutionaries were crushed and 18 of them were wounded.

Also as a result of operations mounted by the security forces in Badakhshan Province, four counterrevolutionaries were crushed; two rocket lauchers and a quantity of assorted weapons were seized by the security force.

During another operation in Samangan Province, six counterrevolutionary elements were captured by the security forces.

Soldiers' Bodies Returned by Pakistan

HK071350 Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 7 (AFP) — Islamabad has returned the bodies of the three Indian soldiers killed by Pakistani troops along the Indo-Pakistani border Friday, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said today.

The three soldiers were on routine patrol in the Kargil sector of the Indian side of the border in Jammu and Kashmir State when they were fired on by the Pakistani troops, PTI said quoting Defence Ministry sources.

The Pakistanis took the bodies across the de facto border, called the line of actual control, running through a region claimed by both countries, PTI said.

The bodies were returned yesterday by the Pakistan Defense Ministry, PTI quoted ministry sources as saying.

Pakistan yesterday said its troops had killed the three after Indians had entered the Pakistan area of Kashmir and opened fire without provocation.

The Indian sector commander has lodged a protest with his Pakistani counterpart over the incident.

Patrolling the Line of Control, established in 1949 after a border war between the two countries, is a normal operation for both sides.

India, China Give Up IMF Drawing Rights

BK060352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] India, along with China, have decided to forego their entitlement to draw from the special IMF trust fund. This is to help the poor countries overcome balance of payment difficulties. The decision was highly appreciated at the meeting of the IMF policy committee in Seoul. A communique released after the final session of the committee this morning did not, however, indicate any major initiative to resolve the debt problem of developing countries.

The managing director of the IMF, Dr Jacques de Larosiere, told a press conference that reduction of high interest rates and decline in the budget deficits in advanced nations offer the best solution to this problem. The meeting did not respond favorably to the demands of developing nations of immediate allocation of SDR's [special drawing rights] because of opposition by some advanced nations. The chairman of the committee, Dr (Ruding), has described this as unfortunate.

As reported earlier, India and other developing countries had called for an early allocation of $15 billion in SDR'S to improve the liquidity position of the world economy.

Disciplining of Assam Employees To Be Relaxed

BK041615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] All pending disciplinary proceedings against government employees for participating in the Assam agitation are to be dropped. This will not include proceedings relating to serious incidents of violence. The decision has been taken as part of implementation of the Assam accord signed on Independence Day this year. According to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to central ministries and departments, the period of absence of various categories of employees because of their participation in the agitation will also be regularized. This would benefit a number of employees, particularly in the railways who had retired in the meantime but could not be given retirement benefit because of forfeiture of past service.

In another major concession, temporary employees who were discharged from service for participation in the agitation will be taken back provided they did not indulge in any violent acts and the post vacated by them are available. According to an official press release in New Delhi today, fresh opportunity will be given to all those who have already been penalized to file appeals and review petitions. Candidates from Assam seeking recruitment to central services will be given relaxation in age limit up to a maximum of 6 years.

Tamils Hold Talks With Bhandari, To Meet Again

BK080322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Leaders of the Sri Lankan Tamils and the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, will have further talks in New Delhi today. They exchanged views yesterday on ways of making the cease-fire more effective in Sri Lanka. The question of monitoring the cease-fire was also discussed.

Agency reports say that the deportation order against the Tamil leader, Mr A.S. Balasingham, has been revoked. Mr Balasingham, who was in London, has reportedly left for India.

Police Force To Be Modernized To Face Challenges

BK041049 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Police force in the country is to be modernized to cope up with increasing challenges. This is sought to be achieved through a program of training, updating equipment, improving discipline, and elimination of corruption. The minister of state for home and internal security, Mr Arun Nehru, said this in an interview with UNI. The training will cover all aspects including physical fitness and speedy response to situations. Mr Arun Nehru is currently discussing the issue with the chief ministers and the process is expected to be completed in about 2 weeks. Mr Nehru said that the state governments are being asked to streamline the decision-making process. They are also being advised to come down heavily on indiscipline and corruption and ensure that merit takes precedence.

Asked about the ability of the police force to meet the new problem of terrorism, Mr Nehru said it has to be acknowledged that police in India had never been trained to handle this. However, due attention is being given to training the police to cope with terrorism, he added.

14 Policemen Injured in Kerala General Strike

HK071424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1402 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 7 (AFP) — Fourteen policemen were injured and vehicles were damaged in Kerala state in south India today during a state-wide general strike which disrupted normal life in the area, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

Police fired in the air in two places in Cochin and Quilon districts to disperse violent crowds, PTI said.

Thirteen police were injured in stone-throwing incidents in the state and one was stabbed, the agency added.

Some police vehicles and state owned buses were also damaged by demonstrators.

Opposition groups led by the Marxist Communist Party called the 24-hour strike to protest what they complain is indifference to the state's problems by the federal and state governments.

The leftist leaders have claimed this apathy has resulted in a fall in the price of coconuts, the collapse of the traditional industries and discrimination against Kerala on various other issues.

The strike is also in protest at alleged financial mismanagement and corruption by the state government.

Mirage-2000 Fighter Tested 4 Oct, Praised

BK041616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] A demonstration of the operational capabilities of Mirage-2000 combat aircraft — the latest acquisition of the Indian Air Force — was held today somewhere in the central sector. Talking to newsmen, the squadron commander of the Battle Ax Squadron, Wing Commander Ajit Bhavani, said the aircraft is better than any other sophisticated fighter plane in the world today. He said it is better than F-16 in avionics, radar system, and missile attacks.

The All India Radio correspondent, Rattan Saldev, who witnessed the demonstration, reports that the electronically-controlled fighter aircraft is fitted with 22 computers for accuracy in operation and attack. The aircraft is capable of building up both air-to-air and air-to-ground functions.

Air Force Introducing IL-76 Transport Aircraft

BK061359 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The Indian Air Force is modernizing its transport fleet with the introduction of IL-76 aircraft in addition to AN-32's.

The IL-76 is a long range heavy transport aircraft equipped with a variety of aids for versatile use. The giant aircraft can carry troops on two decks and is capable of all weather missions with its computerized navigation, air dropping and flight director system.

Nation Ready To Sign Nuclear Pact With India

GF071540 Karachi MASHRIQ Urdu 4 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Nuclear Technology -- A Challenge to Pakistan"]

[Text] The Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Mr Munir Ahmad, while addressing the 29th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency stated that to save South Asia from the nuclear weapons race, Pakistan is ready to hold high level talks with India, and is also ready to sign an agreement with India on the subject — an agreement acceptable to both countries. However, he stated that Pakistan was not prepared to abandon its plan to build a nuclear electricity power station and that if Western countries refused to supply the necessary equipment for the project, Pakistani scientists and engineers would continue their efforts to build a nuclear energy reactor themselves.

We believe, he added, that developed countries should give up the policy of refusing nuclear technology needed for peaceful purposes to developing countries. Developing countries could speed the pace of their development programs if they could get nuclear technological knowhow from developed countries. The developed countries' treatment of Pakistan is discriminatory and one-sided, even though Pakistan is sincerely determined to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only.

Planning Official on Chashma Nuclear Power Project

GF071510 Rawalpindi PAKISTAN TIMES in English 2 Oct 85, p 8

[Text] Islamabad, Oct. 1: The Parliamentary Secretary for Finance and Planning, Chowdhury Nasir Ali Khan, today told the National Assembly that the government had given no understanding to any super power to drop the construction of Chashma nuclear power project.

Responding to a question posed by Sheikh Rashid Ahmad (Rawalpindi), the Parliamentary secretary assured the House that the negotiations were going on and the government was making earnest efforts to accomplish the project.

Giving details of the project, he said that the tenders for the project were floated in December, 1982, to seek the bids. At present the project had become a political issue and the policies of various countries were affecting it.

He said it is, therefore, not a commercial matter as the plant had to be sought from other country. Mr Nisar Ali said that it would be difficult to predict about the completion of the project unless the bids were received.

In his written answer, the parliamentary secretary informed the House that the construction of the project will commence after bids had been received. For this purpose, he added, discussions are currently going on with potential suppliers of nuclear power plants and their respective Governments.

Replying to a question asked by Chaudhry Mumtaz Ahmed Tarar (Gujrat) about the Chashma Atomic Electric House, the parliamentary secretary for finance and planning said that after Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission had entered into contracts with French companies for the supply of equipment, services and technical information, we started experiencing difficulties from the French side in the implementation of the agreement.

The French companies were officially stopped by the French Government from carrying out their contractual obligations, he said and added that in view of this the PAEC [Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission — fbis], under the terms of its contract, has instituted claims against some of the French companies.

The government, Chowdhury Nasir Ali Khan explained, is examining all aspects of this problem, political, legal and technical, to ensure that our legitimate interests are protected. We are in touch with the French authorities regarding the non-fulfillment of bilateral commitments by France, he added.

Paper Comments on Oman-Soviet Relations

GF061254 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 3 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Dr Abdussalam Khorshid]

[Text] Oman represents an example of the changes taking place in the viewpoints of the Persian Gulf states. It is surprising news that Oman has established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Among GCC member, countries only Kuwait had so far set up diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and Oman was on such inimical terms with the Soviet Union that no one could even think that one day Oman would establish diplomatic relations with them. It was even thought that if other GCC member countries were to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Oman would never give in to such overtures. Oman is so much tied to Britain and the United States that installations in the (Mehnam) Strait close to the Hormuz Strait are guarded by the Americans. Moreover, the commander of the local militia is a Briton and several other high ranking posts are held by Britons. Oman has only one English language paper and the editor-in-chief of this paper is also an Englishman.

It was also heard recently that similar talks were going on between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union and that diplomatic relations will be established between them, as well. If this does happen, then the other Gulf states — Qatar, Bahrain, and the UAE — will adopt a similar attitude.

The question arises as to what the reason is for this change in the policy and what would be the result? So far this area has been in the lap of the United States. It was also understood that the future of this area depended on its relations with the United States. The United States has been frightening these countries saying that the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan is a threat to them and that the Soviet Union may make its way toward this region in order to have access to warm water. This region has also gained much importance in view of the oil it produces. As far as oil is concerned, Kuwait had announced a couple of years ago that any country, including the Soviet Union, could buy oil from this area.

It seems that the Soviet Union has been able to convince the countries of this region that the question of Soviet intervention in these countries does not arise at all. It seems that based on this, things are coming into the open and the chain of diplomatic relations in the region has started with Oman. The Iran-Iraq war might also be a reason for this change in the policies.

People's Party Calls for Greater Unity
GF071124 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 7 Oct 85 p 5

[Article from our correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad — The Central Executive Committee of Pakistan People's Party [PPP] has called for a broader alliance of all political parties in the country for a common struggle to end martial law, revival of 1973 constitution and restoration of democracy.

The committee which met in Quetta from October 3 to 5 denounced the eighth amendment Bill currently before the National Assembly. It noted that President Ziaul Haq has no authority to bring about basic changes in the constitution which are now being endorsed and adopted by the assembly.

A resolution passed by the committee said a civil martial law was being swapped for a military martial law and a constitution enjoying national consensus was being destroyed. These attempts would be resisted, the resolution said.

PPP leader Aftab Sherpao, briefing newsmen in Islamabd on committee decisions before being deported to Peshawar on Saturday evening, said if the Bill was passed all political parties within or outside the Movement for Restoration of Democracy would cooperate to strive for reestablishing democracy.

In Lahore, the central committee of the National Democratic Party (NDP) demanded fresh elections for a constituent assembly to frame a new constitution which could be acceptable to all Pakistani provinces.

Rao Mehroz Akhtar, NDP acting president, told newsmen the committee had accepted resignation of former NDP president Sherbaz Mazari from the preliminary membership. Mazari resigned in protest against an NDP decision to demand a new constitution.

Mr Mehroz said all political elements in Pakistan, including MRD, firmly believe that the 1973 constitution had been virtually replaced by General Zia's 1985 constitution after his far-reaching amendments in March last. In that context the first of MRD'S four point programme asking for revival of the 1973 constitution had lost relevance.

He insisted that the NDP position was not in conflict with that of the MRD of which the party is a major component. NDP would continue to operate within MRD for the revival of full democracy, he added.

He said the NDP committee on provincial autonomy had added two more subjects to the federal list, finance and foreign trade, besides defence, foreign affairs, currency and communication, which were unacceptable to NDP. The party thought the MRD should leave controversial issues open and instead focus on restoration of democracy.

In Rawalpindi the one-day convention of the Pakistan Muslim League (Chattha group) described the amendment Bill as extremely harmful to national interests and the federation and urged national assembly members to reject it.

Party secretary General Malik Mohammad Qasim told newsmen yesterday that the convention, attended by 500 delegates from all over Pakistan, reiterated its resolve to continue struggle for the revival of democratic institutions and ideals.

Meanwhile, Gen Ziaul began consultations in Rawalpindi yesterday with his military governors and advisors on the current political situation. Fresh contacts were also reported yesterday between the independent members of the National Assembly and government in a bid to get early approval of the constitution amendment Bill.

BANGLADESH

Ershad on Elections, Turkey Trip, More

BK071615 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Excerpt] President Hussain Mohammad Ershad has said the date for national elections will be decided through discussions with the political parties after the SAARC [South asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit in December next. He was addressing news conference at Banga Bhavan in Dhaka this morning. The president said we all want the well-being of the country and as such want to take decisions through consensus. The president, however, said the government will not allow anyone to disturb the peace and discipline in the country under any pretext before the SAARC summit. We want to prove to the world that Bangladesh is a peaceful and disciplined nation. He said his government has made several attempts in the past to restore democracy through the polls, but all failed due to the negative attitude of the opposition. The president hoped that by this time the opposition had realized their mistakes and they would participate in the national elections when those would take place.

Replying to a question about upaziias [subdistricts], the president said a coordination cell will be set up at Banga Bhavan under his personal supervision to look after the problems being faced by the upazilas. The decision was taken to make the newly introduced upazila system a success.

Replying to another question, the president said population explosion is the number one problem in the country. With the rapid increase in the number of population, the job opportunities are decreasing day by day.

Referring to his visit to Turkey, the president said this will unfold a new horizon of economic cooperation between the two countries. He said his visit has further cemented the traditional and friendly relations between the two countries. He discussed bilateral matters with the Turkish leaders and both sides expressed eagerness to expand relations in various fields of economic cooperation.

SRI LANKA

Former Prime Minister Hits Israeli Presence

BK060918 Colombo WEEKEND in English 22 Sep 85 p 1, 4

[Text] Former Prime Minister, Ms Sirimavo Bandaranaike, yesterday said that terrorism in Sri Lanka had increased since the arrival of the Israelis.

Mrs Bandaranaike who was speaking at a felicitation lunch on the occasion of her completion of 25 years in politics, hosted by the Muslims of Sri Lanka at Hotel Galadari Merdien said the Israelis had entered Sri Lanka unceremoniously and in a big way.

"We, in the 1970's broke relations with Israel in support of the Palestinian cause and to show our solidarity with the Arab world," she said.

"But have the Muslim leaders in the present Cabinet, protested against the entry of the Israelis into Sri Lanka. How can they face the Arab world?" she asked.

She said the Arab nations had appreciated the policies her party followed. "It was a result of their appreciation that today, Sri Lankans were able to obtain employment in the Arab countries," she said.

"The Muslim nations have extended their appreciation to me, even though I do not have my civic rights. During a visit to Iraq in 1978, I was received as if I was the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. I think this embarrassed the government members," she said.

She said her endeavour was to continue that association with the Muslim nations, and pointed out that some of the priorities of today were to restore democratic rights which have slowly eroded.

The third MP for Colombo Central, Haleem Ishak, said the Muslim community was one of the greatest casualties of the ethnic situation. "They have suffered great hardships because of their stand for a united Sri Lanka," he said.

He said the Muslim community admired Ms Bandaranaike's treatment of the minorities.

Leader of the Opposition, Anura Bandaranaike, MP for Medawachchiya, Maithripala Senanayake, leaders and representatives of Muslim organisations, Pakistani Ambassador Mohammed Mir, UNP [United National Party] Treasurer M.L.M. Kaleel and members of the diplomatic corps were also present at the lunch.

Khamene'i Receives Oil, Foreign ministers
LD071857 Tehran IRNA in English 1825 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 7, IRNA — Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi, just back from the 75th extraordinary OPEC meet in Vienna, was received by President 'Ali Khamene'i here Monday.

President Khamene'i also received Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who headed a delegation to the 40th U.N. General Assembly meet in New York.

During the meeting, Velayati briefed the president on results of the meet.

Musavi on Development Plan, Oil Dependency
LD031841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Today, Prime Minister Mr Moseyn Musavi explained the country's plan for medium-term development at the Planning Headquarter's meeting which was convened to discuss it. In his remarks on a question about reducing oil dependency, the prime minister said that the government currently has an extremely high degree of planning, and with any amount of foreign exchange earnings, can present suitable plans for administering the country. He said we are secure from any harm which may prevent us from continuing the export of our oil.

Musavi Meets With Pilots Transporting Pilgrims
LD050620 Tehran IRNA in English 1506 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4 IRNA — Some 150 Iranian pilots of the Islamic Republic's airlines who had been engaged in flying Iranian pilgrims to Mecca this year met and conferred with Premier Hoseyn Musavi here Thursday.

At the meeting, Managing director of the Islamic Republic airlines, Hassan Shafti presented the premier with a report on the transporting of the more than 150,000 Iranian pilgrims through 993 return flights without help of foreign experts or flight crews, to the premier. [sentence as received]

The premier thanked the pilots and other personnel for their endeavors calling it a 'significant undertaking'.

IRNA Reports Musavi End of Tenure Cabinet Meeting
LD062015 Tehran IRNA in English 1720 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA — Speaking at the end of his cabinet's tenure Premier Hoseyn Musavi said at Sundays cabinet meet that Iran's executives must continue their usual activities at all levels of government and prevent any move which might lead to stagnation.

During the meeting the cabinet approved 20 billion rials (about 230 million dollars) for the Ministry of IRGC (Islamic Revolution's Guards Crops) and another 20 billion rials for the Ministry of Defence to be spent on military operations.

A report from 'Rahe Qods' (Qods Path) Office was submitted to the session which said that over 700 kms of gravelled road has been built so far in western parts of the country.

Irna Cites Paper on Musavi's Probable Reappointment
LD061701 Tehran IRNA in English 1648 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA — President Khamene'i will "most probably" nominate Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi for reappointment this Thursday when he (Khamene'i) takes the oath for a second term in office, reported daily *JOMHURI ESLAMI* quoting sources in Majlis Sunday.

The Majlis has been debating the formation of the new cabinet for the past several weeks and for sometime there were speculations on the president's choice for prime minister until Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution recently voiced a personal preference for his (Musavi's) reinstatement.

The daily *JOMHURI ESLAMI* ran a picture of President Khamene'i and Prime Minister Musavi standing together indicating unity at the top level of the executive.

The English daily *TEHRAN TIMES* also quoted informed sources as saying that Khamene'i has been holding wide-ranging talks with senior officials for the appointment of ministers.

"The majority of ministers in the present cabinet have better chances of staying" the sources were reported to have said "the future cabinet will have broadbacking from various sectors of the society."

The Majlis is to start a two-week discussion on the future ministers next week after the president nominates his prime minister, reported the *TEHRAN TIMES*.

Besharati Holds Talks With UAE Official
LD072152 Tehran IRNA in English 1918 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 7, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohhamad Besharati met and conferred with ruler of Sharjah and member of the Supreme Council of rulers of the United Arab Emirates, Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, Sunday [6 October].

In the meeting, Besharati stressing the rightful stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran in various political fields, said that relations between Iran and the UAE are based on Islam, good neighbourly principles as well as common interests. "We have endeavored to further expand these relations since the outbreak of the Islamic revolution," he said.

Pointing to Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn's crimes as well as the reticence of international communities, Besharati said that the Iraqi imposed war taught Iranians to rely solely on God and the support of the people.

Besharati said the Baghdad regime should be punished because of the crimes it has committed and its leader has admitted.

Shaykh al-Qasimi said his country has supported the Islamic revolution of Iran from the very beginning, "because it aims at reviving Islamic values."

Sharjah ruler invited all regional countries to establish brotherly relations in the region and strengthen their ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran as well. "The region is in need of such friendly relations," he said.

Besharati leading a delegation, arrived in the United Arab Emirates, Sunday.

Besharati Conveys Khamene'i Message to Qatari Amir
LD071511 Tehran IRNA in English 1451 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 7, IRNA — Iran's acting foreign minister 'ali Mohammad Besharati in a meeting with the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani in Doha Sunday night handed him a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i

The amir of Qatar, emphasizing on the common interests between the two countries expressed hope that the common grounds between Iran and Qatar would help further solidify relations between the two countries.

At the meeting Besharati said that relations between Iran and Qatar are based on Islam, good neighbourly principles and common interests between the two countries and that the Islamic Republic respects the common values between the peoples of the two countries.

The Iranian acting foreign minister who is leading a delegation to Doha, said "We beleive that our two countries can build a foundation for profound friendship by mutual respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other."

He said that Iran would continue her inspection of Iraqi-destined ships carrying weaponry for the Baghdad regime in a bid to check any further militarization of the Iraqi regime and prevent the spilling over of the war to other countries of the region. He said Iran is doing so by virtue of a universally-acknowledged right.

He added that ships heading for the neutral countries in the region would not be intercepted by Iran.

Envoy Meets With GDR Deputy Premier Schuerer 3 Oct
LD051250 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 4, IRNA — Iran's ambassador to German Democratic Republic (GDR), Hamid Asefi Thursday highlighted Iran's progresses after the Islamic revolution, in a meeting with the GDR deputy prime minister and chairman of the Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer.

He also briefed Schuerer on Iran's independent policies saying that it was ready to cooperate with any country willing to have healthy relations with the Islamic Republic.

Asefi referred to the Iraqi imposed war saying that the only way for a lasting peace was the removal of Saddam from the region. Asefi said that the war was imposed upon the Iranian nation by U.S. imperialism.

The GDR official expressed his country's willingnes for further cooperation and expansion of relations as well as exchange of various delegations. He also announced his country's interest in purchasing more oil and non-oil goods from Iran.

He said that his country has always respected the Islamic revolution and its achievements and has realised Iran's stands towards the imposed war. Schuerer expressed the hope that the war would end in a way that a stable peace would be established in the region.

Deputy Minister Departs on Latin America Tour
LD051810 Tehran IRNA in English 1202 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 5, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister for Cultural and Consular Affairs Javad Mansuri, left here for a tour of five Latin American countries, Saturday morning.

Mansuri will first visit Peru where he will present a letter of President 'Ali Khamene'i to his Peruvian counterpart. In continuation of his tour, he will travel to Surinam and Venezuela carrying messages of President Khamene'i for heads of these states.

He is scheduled to travel to Brazil and Argentina as well and while in Venezuela he will attend a conference on the role of Islam in international scene.

Namazi, Bank Chief Depart for Seoul IMF Meeting
LD062032 Tehran IRNA in English 1752 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA — Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Hoseyn Namazi left here for South Korea Sunday to take part in the annual meet of International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Governor of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mohsen Nurbakhsh, who is accompanying Namazi, said that it is the first time Iran is participating in this meet at such a high level since the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

On international debts, he said that the Islamic Republic's views were to the interest of poor and indepted countries although the industrial countries would try to divert the problems of the repayment of the loans of indebted countries towards international monetary institutions. This will be certainly countered by the Islamic Republic, stressed Nurbakhsh.

Delegation Leaves for UNESCO General Assembly
LD062333 Tehran IRNA in English 1908 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA — Minister of Culture and Higher Education, Iraj Fazel left for Sofia, Bulgaria Sunday heading a

delegation to attend the 23rd general assembly of UNESCO. Before his departure, Fazel said that the Iranian delegation will present proposals and specific views to the meet.

Referring to the implemntation of Iran's undertakings and its financial aid to UNESCO after the U.S. withdrawal from the organization, the minister said that the Islamic Republic could fulfil its undertakings very well. Iran has also announced its willingness to assist the organization in its construction projects besides payings its ordinary quota.

Agriculture Official in GDR; Meets Chemical Minister

LD040209 Tehran IRNA in English 1456 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 3, IRNA — The Islamic Republic Deputy Agricultural Minister, Jalal Rasoulaf arrived in Berlin, German Democratic Republic, Wednesday for a one-week visit. The Iranian delegation held talks with the GDR minister of chemical industry, Guenther Wyschofsky, and both sides agreed to "deepen mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technological cooperation."

Tehran Views Nation's Foreign Exchange Position

LD050007 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] If we accept the fact that foreign exchange earnings of every country have an infrastructural and proper status automatically linking the vital economic spheres of the society in the process, then, attention to the provision of forcign exchange revenues assume special significance, especially in case of a country involved in war for which this issue takes dual importance. Due to this, the Islamic Republic of Iran, despite having focussed its overall policy on further diversification of exports, discerned the need for procuring foreign exchange revenues through oil sales in a brief period of time, more specifically, on account of the 5-year-long sacred defense to which it has been on average allocating 30 percent of the national budget annually.

Due to this reason, the Islamic government, apart from its all out support of nonoil production, has been making limited sales on exports of oil. In this respect the Islamic Republic of Iran is engaged in a full-scale war with the enemies of the Islamic revolution headed by the world of arrogance. So far, despite all the maneuvers of the world arrogance aimed at making the Persian Gulf waters insecure, and attacks against oil tankers, the Islamic Republic of Iran has managed to secure its desired oil revenues through exports. As the governor of the Bank Markazi, Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has stated in a recent interview, there exists no concern in this sector.

Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh, at a news conference attended by domestic and foreign reporters last week, spoke of the foreign exchange situation of the country. He noted: Based on the ratification of the Islamoc Consultative Assembly, permission has been given for foreign exchange payments to the tune of $ 16.5 billion by Bank Markazi during the current Iranian year, ending March of 1986. Due to this reason, the process of legislation for commodity import orders on the basis of legal authorization, have been continuing normally. By the end of the month of Mordad, 22 August 1985, the registered orders has amounted to nearly $6 billion which far exceeded the orders placed in the corresponding periods of the previous Iranian year. Also, the documentary letters of credit opened by the end of the Iranian month of Tir, meaning ended 22 July of 1985, have exceeded $3.5 billion, showing an increase over the letters of credit opened during the corresponding period of 1984, as well as the years before the victory of the revolution. The governor of the Bank Markazi, in another part of his interview, referred to the foreign exchange earnings of the country and said: With regard to the nature of revenues, the situation conforms excactly to the situation anticipated in the legal bill passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. For example, the country's oil revenue in the month of Shahrivar, meaning ended 22 September, 1985, amounted to $ 1.6 billion, and the revenues for the current month of Mehr, ending 22 October, are expected to exceed $1.4 billion.

While replying to the question from one of the foreign reporters concerning the rumors about acquiring foreign loans, Dr Nurbakhsh denied the issue and explained; We have not had any parlees with a foreign country on acquring such a loan and we do not think that there may be any need for such an act. In reply to another question onthe volume of foreign exchange reserves of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he, while noting that this figure is among the strategic statistics, said: In respect of performing its international commitments, the Islamic Republic of Iran, follows the policy of meeting this obligations on the basis of the revenues acquired. In such a condition, there is no need for utilizing the foreign exchange reserves.

The governor of the Bank Markazi, in another part of his interview, explained the economic situation prevailing in the country and said: On the whole, the country's economic situation has gone through a sound and useful trend, and specificlly, we have succeeded in controlling the growth of liquidity during the current Iranian year to be able to bring it to the level of less than 3.5 percent during the first 4 months, ending 22 July. Also, the growth of private sector deposits in the banking system has enjoyed a viable trend, showing an increase of 6.4 percent during April to July period. In this way, the volume of bank deposits has exceeded 6.2 trillion rials. At the same time, during the current Iranian year, the Bank Markazi of the Islamic Republic of Iran has succeeded in checking the circulation of new currency notes. This act, too, plays a significant role in controlling the volume of money in circulation. At the end of his interview, Dr Nurbakhsh elaborated on the reasons for the decline of inflation on Iran, and attributed it to the adoption of appropriate policies by the government.

Tehran Turkish Views Ryzhkov's Appointment

GF061920 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Changes in The Soviet Administration"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the resignation of 80-year-old Prime Minister Tikhonov added to a series of changes which took place

in the administrative ranks of the Soviet Union following the death of Chernenko in early March 1985 and following the appointment of Gorbachev. Tikhonov has been replaced by Nikolay Ryzhkov — a close colleague of Gorbachev and someone whom he trusts in the Politburo.

The resignation of Tikhonov, who replaced Kosygin after his death in 1980, was not that surprising or unexpected. However, the election of a younger man like Ryzhkov to replace Tikhonov, and the fact that the sixth prime minister of the Soviet Union is not from among those of the revolution era, is indicative of Gorbachev's effort to bring a new generation into the Soviet administration. This has also been assessed as an advantage gained by Gorbachev in his drive to consolidate his place in the Soviet leadership cadre. The situation will be better understood if Ryzhkov's fast rise in the political domain is recalled, with Gorbachev's support of course.

At this point, it should be noted that the Soviet Council of Ministers does not have an effective role within the administration, nor does it have a bearing on the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo is the actual organ that administers the country. Nevertheless, it can be said that the interesting achievements Ryzhkov had in the economic domain while working as the chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department — a very responsible post under Gorbachev — have helped him to be elected as the Soviet prime minister.

The promotion of Ryzhkov and two of his close colleagues in the Politburo within the Soviet administration, and the visible results of the campaign initiated to rejuvenate the Soviet administration — results which have pleased officials — will further enhance Gorbachev's influence. Although it is not yet known whether Tikhonov — who resigned as the Soviet Prime Minister 2 days ago — will also resign from the Politburo. There is doubt as to whether he commands any strength within the Politburo that might press or harm Gorbachev.

Currently, Tikhonov, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, and Dinmukhamed Kunayev are the Politburo members who are related to the first years of the Communist revolution. Meanwhile, Gorbachev's move to appoint five young members to the Politburo, replace five ministers, and appoint three younger generation officers to the command chain of the Red Army is indicative of the possibility that the rejuvenation campaign in the Soviet administration may lead to changes in future Soviet basic policy planning related to Soviet domestic and foreign policies. The 27th CPSU Congress next year will be one of the most important decisionmaking platforms to decide whether the rejuvenation policy should continue.

However, it has become quite apparent that with the resignation of Tikhonov, the new Soviet troika will be formed by Gorbachev, Shevardnadze, and Ryzhkov.

Interior Minister Addresses Police Graduates

LD071635 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 7, IRNA — Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri paid tribute to the police force for their rich contribution towards the Islamic revolution and the Iraqi imposed war, in a ceremony marking the graduation of 196 police officers here Monday [7 October].

Referring to Iraqi attacks on Khark Island, he said that whenever the enemy has suffered a setback in the battlefields it has resorted to this cowardly tactics with the approval of the superpowers in a vain attempt to bring the Islamic Republic to the negotiating table. But, he said, this has made "our self-sacrificing nation more determined and resolute."

Highlighting the problems faced by the Islamic Republic such as economic blockade, the Iraqi imposed war and inhuman activities of the outlawed 'monafeqin' he added that due to the alertness of the masses and the courage of the police personnel these schemes were thwarted.

Earlier a police spokesman gave a brief statement concerning the training courses conducted for the police officers and said that this year 196 candidates passes out. The first three candidates were presented with a copy of the Holy Koran.

Oil Minister Speaks on Export Capacity

LD071719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] In an interview today with our reporter, Petroleum Minister Gharazi referred to the propaganda of Iraqi and Western propaganda loudspeakers about the stoppage of oil exports from Khark Island and said: The oil exporting capacity of the Islamic Republic of Iran is several times that of the export quota fixed by OPEC. He also described the results of the extraordinary session of OPEC oil ministers as useful and satisfactory.

Paper Interviews Information Minister

GF071505 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 18 Sep 85 p 2

["Exclusive" interview with Minister of Information Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reyshahri by unidentified *ETTELA'AT* correspondent — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How does the Ministry of Information coordinate its activities with other organizations and revolutionary bodies and what are relations between these organs?

Reyshahri: The relations between the Ministry of Information and these organizations can be divided into three areas. One area concerns the gathering of information; a second area deals with the dissemination of this information to interested government organizations and revolutionary organs.

With regard to the gathering of information, the law dealing with the Ministry of Information specifies that all bodies are obliged to hand into the Ministry of Information any intelligence reports

and information that it requires, from the simplest information to the most confidential. In accordance with the third footnote of the bill which authorized the formation of the ministry, each association, all revolutionary organizations, ministries, governmental offices, the armed forces, and the security establishment, which encounters any kind of intelligence of interest to the Ministry of Information is required to turn over this material to the ministry. Therefore, they must cooperate with the ministry and hand in this material.

With regard to the dissemination of reports, whether intelligence related or not, section 10 of the law dealing with the ministry states that it is our duty to turn over the necessary information to all relevant organizations to inform them of any plots. Of course various organizations have different intelligence needs. A body such as the Ministry of Interior needs more information than, say, the ministries of industries or agriculture.

Contrary to what the world media and some uninformed circles believe, the Ministry of Information is not responsible for the country's security. Our ministry is simply in charge of information; legally, it is not responsible for security. We are only responsible for handing in security-related information wanted by the various organizations. The security of the country is the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior which has under its control the police force, the revolutionary committees, and the gendermerie. But to provide security they need intelligence. The Ministry of Information must discuss these issues in the country's security council so that security decisions reached can be based on this intelligence.

The third area of our activity deals with actions to be taken, based on intelligence reports. When it comes to this issue the Ministry of Information cooperates with both the judicial branch of the government and with the security forces which are incorporated into the system. The judicial branch is obliged to issue warrants for the arrests and apprehension of suspects and the security forces are obliged to act in accordance with the information given to them in bringing these people in.

Question: How much does your ministry depend on information given to you by the general public?

Reyshahri: You cannot put a limit to the information given to you by the people. But according to a poll taken, in some of the provinces in the 1 year since the establishment of the Ministry of Information, the people's cooperation with this ministry has increased 160 percent. The letters written by the people identifying counterrevolutionary elements comprise 26 percent of our total letters received. Letters of complaint account for 22 percent.

The main point is that without the cooperation of the people, the ministry's actions againut counterrevolutionary activities would not have had much effect. For example, the arrests of counterrevolutionaries and the discovery of their safe-houses needs widespread cooperation from the people; thank God this has been successful so far and the people have so far done their part.

Question: With regard to the recent explosions carried out by small groups and which have caused some damage, were there any foreign countries involved?

Reyshahri: Without a doubt the main culprit in these plots is the foreign element headed by the United States and the CIA. These people have carried out such actions with the help of their lackeys such as Iraq. They infiltrate their terrorists into Iran through these countries. Of course, in some of the neighboring countries it has been seen that terrorists are entering these countries and the authorities in those nations have been told about such incidents. Without a doubt if there were no foreign hands involved behind the scenes, the organization of the [antiregime] groups would not be so widespread.

Question: With regard to the propaganda launched by the world aggressors, what is the situation of the small groups inside the country now?

Reyshahri: The puppet groups inside the country are not in good shape, partly because they do not have mass popular support and partly because the intelligence organization within the country has been strengthened. They have no base within the country and their leaders have fled the country; some of them to the West and some of them throwing themselves to the East. With the help they get from the governments in those countries, they are busy cavorting.

The groups within Iran have no organization left. At certain times some of their ignorant supporters, with the help of the world aggressors and the Iraqi regime, enter the country and after a series of small and futile operations are identified and arrested.

Question: How successful has your ministry been in identifying the elements guilty of bombings and hijackings?

Reyshahri: The Ministry of Information, with the help of God, has been very successful. In this regard, let us refer to some figures on the discovery and diffusion of bombing plots in the past year. According to these figures, we discovered 38 plots, where in each case several explosives were found and diffused. Had these bombs exploded, they would have caused a great deal of damage. In total, we have discovered 96 explosive devices which were all diffused before exploding. We have also uncovered about 136 kg of TNT and some 1,521 hand-made bombs made by the Monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq]. With regard to hijackings, in the past year the Ministry of Information has foiled 12 hijacking plots.

Question: Would you please define the area of operations for the Ministry of Information and also outline in what way the ministry differs from other intelligence organizations in non-Islamic and aggressor countries?

Reyshahri: In accordance with the first chapter of the bill approving the formation of the Ministry of Information, this ministry has been set up to gather security-related intelligence abroad, to guard this information, and to find out enough facts about the general situation of our internal and external enemies to diffuse and foil their plots hatched against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In a word, we can say that our ministry is different from other intelligence bodies in the world as far as our goals and methods are concerned. First of all, intelligence and security organiza-

tions, throughout the world are one and the same. In our Islamic Republic the intelligence body is separate from the security one. It is simply an information agency.

The second issue is that the goals of information gathering in other parts of the world are to enforce the rule of one person or one party over the people. In Iran the aim is to safeguard the rule of the people and the rule of God and Islam over the people. Also, our intelligence gathering methods have to be 100 percent in line with Islamic principles. In other intelligence systems, generally, law does not mean much, let alone being in line with Islamic principles and behavior.

Question: With regard to the prevention of crimes committed by the mercenaries of the world aggressors in bombings, what security precuations do you suggest the people to take?

Reyshahri: The world aggression is using all it has to make our people weary and our people should be aware of this particular situation. With regard to the most recent bombing, it is necessary for me to mention a few things. If the people pay attention to these things, it will be easy to prevent such crimes.

With regard to the bomb which was planted recently, it was magnetic in nature and was in the shape of an automobile hubcap. Such a device is easy to carry and the bomber can place it near a parked-car in the street. This type of bomb usually contains some 2 kg of NT and citizens can recognize it easily.

The first thing people must do if they discover a bomb is to inform the nearest security station so that the authorities can take the necessary steps to diffuse the explosive. Of course, if they identify the bomber, they can arrest him immediately and hand him over to the authorities and then the security personnel must hand over the suspect to the Ministry of Information.

One thing we must tell the people is that resistance against the internal counterrevolution is a kind of war. No intelligence body, no matter how strong it is, can promise 100 percent that there will be no bomb explosions in the streets.

I said in a previous interview that the elements of world aggression, in order to obtain their lost dignity, might try to carry out some operations and I warned the people to beware. This prediction was correct and they detonated several small bombs. Even the strongest and most sophisticated intelligence bodies in the world cannot promise to prevent 100 percent of the enemy's sabotage actions. A strong information body is one that can foil 95 percent of all sabotage attempts before they take place. With the help of God, in the past year we have managed to foil more than 95 percent of the Monafeqin's and other groups' operations. The counterrevolution did not achieve even 1 percent of its plans.

Question: Would you please outline the latest achievements of the Ministry of Information with regard to the identification of the struggle against the forces of the counterrevolution?

Reyshahri: One of the most impressive successes of the Ministry of Information was the blow delivered to the Monafeqin just before the fourth presidential elections. Many of their personnel had hatched plots; with the kindness of the Lord and with the help of the masses, they were arrested. Last month, two teams of assassins who had killed some hizbollahi people were arrested.

I must add here that it has been recently noted that elements of world aggression and the Monafeqin, using various covers, pretend to be officials and contact newspapers and members of the Majlis in order to obtain from them military information and information on ministers and the government in general. These elements telephone and say they are clergymen from Qom or Esfahan or Mashhad. Unfortunately, some information has been passed to the counterrevolution in this manner. However, some of the officials were aware of this plot and gave wrong information.

In this regard, I hope that officials will refrain from giving out information before ascertaining the identity of the caller. If need be, they can take the telephone number of the caller and call him back later.

Supreme Court Head Warns Against Pressuring Judges

LD071206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that following the radio and TV interview given by Mr Musavi-Ardabili the following statement was issued by the president of the Supreme Court:

In the name of the Almighty, after my interview there have been various cases where the noble judges of courts have reported to us that they have been put under pressure by irresponsible persons, by phone, in person, or in writing to reconsider their verdicts in favor of this person or that, especially those who have earned wealth illegally. I would like to warn these people sternly that if they do not stop their mischief, the judges will be allowed to release the names of these persons, whoever they might be, together with the details of their files and their letters. Once again I would like to advise the judges not to be influenced by threats and pressure and carry out their religious and legal duties.

[signed] 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili.

Red Crescent Sends Food, Medicine to Lebanon

LD052347 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The supervisor of the Iranian Red Crescent Association, in an interview with correspondents today, announced that in order to help the Muslim people of the war torn city of Tripoli in Lebanon, a well-equipped medical team together with 10 metric tonnes of food and 2 metric tonnes of medicine were sent to that city this morning. He also added: Very soon a plane carrying 100 metric tonnes of food and medicine will be sent to Lebanon. The Red Crescent Association supervisor stated that account number 99,999 belonging to the Red Crescent Association at all Melli Bank branches all over the country will accept cash donations and asked the people to take their other donations to the deprived people of Lebanon to any branch of the Red Crescent Association.

Hizballah Praises Iran

LD070859 Tehran IRNA in English 0845 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 7, IRNA — Hizballah of Lebanon, in a statement issued here Sunday, praised efforts of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in ending the bloodshed in the Lebanese city of Tripoli.

The statement further called on Muslims of the world to assist the people of Tripoli and help them meet their needs.

Following the Damascus agreement to end crisis in Tripoli, the Syrian forces arrived in the city Sunday and stationed in locations decided by the committee to coordinate implementation of the agreement. The Syrian forces and the Lebanese police have started collecting weapons from militia groups.

According to the agreement weapons of each group will be collected and registered under the name of the group and stored in a special place.

Reports from the city indicate that the Red Cross relief workers continue to help the wounded and those who had left Tripoli after the outbreak of the bloodshed, have started returning to the city.

Commentary On Egyptian Demonstrations Over Tunis Raid

LD061353 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1052 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Unattributed Political commentary]

[Text] Muslim residents of Cairo staged extensive demonstrations demanding the severance of relations between Egypt and Israel. This is the latest reaction against Israel's crimes in Tunisia and the bombing of the Palestinian base there.

These demonstrations, organized by Cairo University students some few hundred meters from Tel Aviv's Embassy, brought in other people who filled the air with anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli slogans. The Egyptian regime, putting police personnel on alert, tried to stop the flow of people converging on the Israeli Embassy, while the demonstrators kept shouting "Zionists Are Enemies of God,""Imperialism Is Our Enemy," "Today Tunisia, Tommorrow Egypt,"and "We Are Targets of Zionists." Shortly afterwards, the Egyptian regime actively entered the arena by stopping the demonstrators from closing in on the Zionist spy den. This resulted in the U.S. and Israeli flags being set on fire as a response to the police actions. One of the demonstrators, pointing at the Israeli Embassy, said: We demand that the Egyptian Government cut its relations with Israel and throw these dogs out of our homeland. We do not want any Zionist to contaminate Egypt with his filthy presence.

The demonstrations by Cairo residents followed extensive demonstrations by Tunisian citizens protesting the air-raid on the Palestinian base. Meanwhile, reports indicate that an Egyptian soldier killed seven Zionists near the common borders with the occupied Palestine, yesterday. Further, a Palestinian group called Force 17 has killed two Zionists on the West Bank of Jordan River. The police have found the body of a Zionist in occupied Palestine which is also reported to be the victim of a terrorist operation. One must expect further anti-zionist activities, inside occupied Palestine and outside, the demonstrations in Egypt and Tunisia as well as various declarations by Palestinian groups.

Interestingly, Shah Husayn [of Jordan] commented to 'Arafat that the Israeli air raid on Tunisia, which killed 70 so far, would not present obstacles in their struggles for achieving peace with Israel and that they both would continue efforts. Such expressions of opinion, showing submission to the enemy, will undoubtedly encourage the Zionists to carry on with further criminal activities and spill more innocent blood in the coming days.

Tehran Reports 'Absolute' Success of Exercises

LD071713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The second stage of the great naval exercises of the Islamic Republic of Iran were carried out this morning in the strategic Strait of Hormuz with special naval operations. The Central News Unit reports from Bandar 'Abbas that the second stage of the exercises, carried out to demonstrate the combat capability of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against any interference by foreign elements in the region, involved electronic warfare, naval-air forces and, extraordinary combat tactics using the efficiency and expertise of the commanders, officers and committed experts of the Navy. These features were demonstrated with unprecedented quality.

The exercises, unprecedented in the history of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, involved deploying dozens of destroyers and corvettes, fighter and reconnaissance aircraft, helicopters, airborne units, anti-surface and antisubmarine units, chemical warfare, naval guns and special task forces. These were carried out in the region with absolute success and proved the conspicuous power and ability of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran over the blue waters of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

Bushehr Mobilizes IRGC Members, Volunteers

GF061605 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Following the speech of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, in the Tehran Friday prayers, Mr Mohammadi, the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps [IRGC] in Bushehr, gave a telephone interview this morning to the correspondent of the Central News Unit. He answered a question concerning a recent statement by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani about developments in the Persian Gulf and the need to mobilize Muslim revolutionary youth to the war fronts. He commented on the IRGC of Bushehr and the programs that this force will undertake.

[Begin recording] [Mohammadi] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful. As you said, Mr Hashemi-rafsanjani,

the respected speaker of the Majlis, has mentioned this issue and in accordance with this, as our Muslim and martry-rearing ummah are aware, there have been many plots hatched by the enemies of the Islamic revolution to topple this movement. With thanks to God and thanks to the sacrifices of the brave Islamic warriors, all these plots have been foiled. This was another arrow shot by these enemies against the revolution, particularly their latest plots in the Persian Gulf. These were all part of programs they foolishly thought would deliver blows to the revolution.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani elaborated on this matter in full so there is no reason for me to go into this, but what I have to say to the Muslim brother warriors of Bushehr is that we have always announced to the officials of the Islamic Republic that we are ready to sacrifice our lives to defend the borders of the Islamic Republic.

Now we repeat this again. It is necessary for all of us, and for all who love the Islamic revolution, to gather arms at this sensitive time in the revolution's history. We must prepare to be mobilized to the fronts according to the organization and formation arranged for them by the Basij [Mobilization Front].

The program the IRGC of Bushehr has in mind is a mobilization which will, with the help of God, take place on Tuesday. All warrior brothers wanting to volunteer for the war fronts can go to the barracks of the Basij and IRGC throughout the province to register, so they can take part in this mobilization.

Our struggles do not end with this war with Iraq. As we see now, all the superpowers, directly or indirectly, are involved in the Iraqi war imposed against us. They are all trying to hit against us any way that they can.

It is the duty of each and everyone of us to be ready, under all circumstances and under the most difficult conditions to give our lives for dear Islam as long as there is still corruption and coersion on earth and as long as the blasphemers are determined to destroy Islam. It is our duty as Muslims and followers of the prophet of Islam and the Lord's messengers and the innocent imams — peace be upon them. [end recording]

Mobilized Groups Head for Front

GF071426 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian
1330 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Following a speech on the subject of mobilization by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis and spokesman of the Supreme Defense Council, a large group of people from the Deyyer Township, accompanied by the governor of Deyyer and office workers, staged a magnificent march and announced their readiness to proceed to the battlefronts of the country. At the conclusion of the march and following speeches delivered by the governor and one of the young men mobilized, a group of mobilized personnel left for Bushehr to join their brothers preparing to head for the fronts of light over darkness. Meanwhile, a group of Muslim and revolutionary people from the township of Dashtestan and from the districts of Rig and Khaki, also left for Bushehr to join other groups in the Islamic army for despatch to the fronts of faith over blasphemy.

Muslim Iraqi Revolutionaries Kill 36 Iraqis

LD051827 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] According to a report from Sulaymaniyah Province of Iraq, following a series of operations, Muslim Iraqis have succeeded in killing or wounding 36 Iraqi security agents and soldiers during the past weeks.

During these operations, a police base in Kirkuk and a military headquarters in the provincial capital as well as a number of patrol units of the Iraqi regime near Zur and Barzinja towns were fired on by the Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries.

Iraqi Revolutionaries Launch 2 Raids on Baghdad

LD051841 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries have made targets of a people's militia base and security patrol unit in Baghdad during two separate raids.

According to the Central News Unit, Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries issued a statement declaring: Earlier on in the holy month of Moharram [beginning 4 September], a mujahidin group called Martyr Qasem al-Hadi mujahidin using hand grenades and light machineguns raided a people's militia base in Khalij District of new Baghdad, and killed a number of security forces who were put on the alert for possible actions by Iraqi Muslims during 'Ashura. [mourning of Imam Husayn of Shi'ite sect]

A number of people's militia cars were set on fire during these jihad operations and a Muslim Iraqi mujahid was martyred. Ambulances and fire-fighting vehicles were still stopping at the site hours later.

The spokesman [as heard] added: During another operation which was carried out on 4 holy Moharram in (Al-Sha') district of Baghdad, a woman mujahid called (Umm Haydar Sumayyah) attacked a security patrol unit with a hand grenade killing the people on the vehicle. She was chased by another security patrol unit of the Iraqi regime while leaving the site and achieved virtuous martyrdom.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

55 Iraqis Killed Near Majnun

LD062124 Tehran IRNA in English 1902 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov, Oct 6, IRNA — An operational commander of Hawr al-Huwayzah Sunday gave details of the squashed Iraqi attack on Friday west of the north Majnun Island.

He said that early Friday morning, October 4, a battalion of Brigade 36 of Iraqi 2d Division attempted to occupy part of Iranian positions in the said area, using 11 boats. The enemy tried to boost morale of its forces through the attack simultaneous with its propaganda ballyhoo in the Persian Gulf, he added.

"Muslim combatants responded promptly, demolishing a number of enemy boats as well as killing 55 of the Iraqi troops", he said.

The commander also said that Muslim forces seized two motorboats, a number of light weapons, as well as machine guns and a telecommunication set.

Iraqi Radar Site Destroyed

LD071633 Tehran IRNA in English 1559 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov. 7, IRNA — an Iraqi radar site in Al-faw south of Basra was hit and destroyed by Iranian combatants' artillery fire Monday.

Iranian fighters also shelled Iraqi positions across the Arvand River over the past 24 hours, halting enemy engineering operations and vehicle movements on Al-Faw-Basra supply route.

Over the past 24 hours, the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr in Khuzestan Province were targets of Iraq's long-range artillery fire in which one villager was injured and a house and other locations damaged in the two cities.

The Iranian forces had also shelled al-Faw on Saturday.

Abadan, Khorramshahr Shelled

GF071431 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the firing of heavy and long-range artillery by the mercenary Ba'thist-Zionist ruling regime of Iraq continued against the steadfast cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr over the past 24 hours. As a result, two residential units were set ablaze in Abadan. In Khorramshahr, two areas caught fire.

Communique No 2,251

LD071746 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 7, IRNA — The Joint Command of the Armed Forces reported here Monday that over the past 24 hours Iran's Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions in the northwestern fronts, killing or wounding more than 50 Iraqi troops, exploding an enemy ammunitions depot and destroying six group bunkers and observation posts as well as several army vehicles of Iraqi forces.

In its Communique Number 2251, the command said that all enemy operations including supply and transport of Iraqi infantry units were checked by Iranian fighters.

Exchange of artillery fire between Iranian forces and Iraqi troops continued in all frontlines Sunday raging more heavily in Majnun Island, Seyyed Kan and Sar Dasht, the communique said.

Iranian fighters opened fire on and forced back two Iraqi patrol units as they were trying to infiltrate Iranian positions in a battlefront overlooking the Iranian city of Qasr-e Shirin at 02:00 and 03:00 hours local time Sunday, the communique said.

The communique added that in western and southern fronts all enemy operations were checked by Iranian troops who shelled enemy positions and armoured units in Yabis, Fakkeh and Chazzabah in southern fronts, silencing their artillery and inflicting heavy casualties and losses on Iraqi forces.

Iraq's artillery targetted the city of Abadan in Khuzestan Province over the past 24 hours, damaging two houses in the city, the communique concluded.

Najat-e Iran: Revolutionary Guards Conscript Kurds

GF050554 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The revolution guards of the regime are at present engaged in a strong conscription drive in the western part of the country. According to our correspondents, the armed officials of the regime attacked homes of compatriot Kurds in 11 villages and nearly destroyed several crop lands. The revolution guards' attack on defenseless Kurdish people around Sardasht and Piranshah has once more resumed. It is being said that the regime officials also used mortar guns in these operations. So far, about 2,750 inhabitants of these villages have become refugees and some of them are invalid due to injuries. The local observers believe that the regime revolution guards, because of their defeat and feeling of revenge against the Iraqis, are mauling Iranian Kurds. There are reports from Mahabad and Naqadeh which indicate that the armed officials of the regime, while making house-to-house searches, catch youths at gunpoint, and truck them to the battlefronts.

Free Voice of Iran Reports Antiregime Demonstrations

GF061928 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The wave of opposition to Khomeyni's regime is on the rise across the country. According to a report by our correspondent, the wave of opposition and demonstration is rising in various cities. Popular demonstrations in Amol ended in a clash between the guards and the demonstrators. People were chanting "death to Khomeyni" and destroyed a number of vehicles belonging to the organization of the regime. The guards in turn arrested a number of the demonstrators. According to the same report, taxi drivers in Borujerd objected because of the pressure of the regime of Khomeyni in dispatching them to the fronts. The demonstration led to a clash with guards.

Khomeyni's regime intends to send youths and those eligible for military service to the fronts with threats and force. Considering that the regime of the Islamic Republic is the main cause of the continuation of the war and bloodshed, youths and those eligible for service refuse to report to draft centers, and families stop the dispatch of their children to the fronts of a useless war.